P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,139—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1901.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
BAILEY'S
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)
HOTEL
Contains over 250 Apartments, Furnished with all
MODERN LUXURY.
Minutes from the Palace,
Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the
Midst of the Fashionable Quarter.
MODERATE TARIFF.
GLOUCESTER S.W. ROAD, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 5 P.M., 1901.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
*	ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M.	MASSILIA	5026	F. C. A. Lyon	12th "
*	CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L.	EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	26th "
*	ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L.	CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
*	PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L.	PENINSULAR	5267	T. Leigh	23rd "
*	INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L.	ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
*	PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L.	INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
*	EGYPT	7918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L.	PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
*	CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L.	EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
*	PENINSULAR	5267	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L.	CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transshipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Belien	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 193.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	20th Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,066	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Messagerie Maritime Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA THERESA	T. Rassevich	3,642	6th Jan., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2d, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1900.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,283 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 10th Instant,

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd January, 1901.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

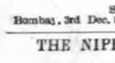
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—3, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, South Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 100, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 5, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at especially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued to any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interest.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded, and insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.
LOANS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.
STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Pamphlets, &c., &c., promptly and neatly executed at the Offices of the "Bombay Gazette," Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th January, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 8th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 10th January, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jasook, Bunder Abbas, Lingah Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basrah, to the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 24th January.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 21st January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

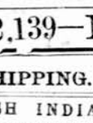
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about the 9th Jan., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	23	13
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S
Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One dose alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 30 years (1,329 sale was a record) proves this

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

NOW READY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

HOLTA TEA
in 1 lb. Tins with double lids.
GOLD MEDAL BLEND..... Rs. 2 per lb.
KAISAR-I-HIND BLEND...Re. 1 per lb.

THE TEAS of this well known Company are universally acknowledged to be the very best procurable; the Company having obtained the Calcutta GOLD MEDAL and CERTIFICATE of MERIT, 1st Class, besides MEDALS and awards from the Punjab, Melbourne and Amsterdam Exhibitions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.
(Next to Messrs W. & A. GRAHAM'S, 2nd floor)
FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for the
COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS
issued as at 1st January 1900.
REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
AND
Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS EXCEED
RS. 1,60,00,000.

Claims Paid for Over
ONE CRORE
since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS' BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON, BROWN,
Manager.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cuff Street, Chandni Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of articles furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Basswood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Tollet Sets, &c., &c. Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate rates.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts carefully attended to. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
HAVE NOW ON VIEW
A large and Complete Stock of Goods Suitable for Presentation
CONSISTING OF

JEWELLERY
Made by the best London Houses and comprising Goods of the Highest Finish and most *Recherché* Designs.

STERLING SILVER GOODS
Consisting of Knick-Knacks and useful and pretty Articles suitable for Gifts to Ladies and Gentlemen.

FANCY GOODS.
In this Department will be found a Great Variety of Dressing Cases and Elegantly Fitted Dressing Bags for Ladies or Gentlemen, besides Writing Cases, Albums, Photo Frames, Cigar and Cigarette Frames, and a large Selection of Useful and Tasteful Articles in Wicker Work and other kinds.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
This Branch of the Company's Business has always received especial attention, and the Goods offered are of a quality and finish not often to be met with. All Goods are heavily plated on the best Nickel Silver and will last with ordinary care for very many years.

ART BRASS WARE.
Tea Kettles and Tea Trays in *repousse* and hammered work, and with Hand-painted Ornamentation. These articles are extremely Tasteful and Attractive.

Quality and Condition of all Goods Guaranteed.
The Company's General Catalogue for 1901 is now ready, and will be sent Free on Application.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!!
A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF
VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
NEW PUBLICATIONS BY EVERY ALTERNATE MAIL.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

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INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND,

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND, in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,
That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.
[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed.
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS.

COIMBATORE, Southern India.
AGENTS WANTED.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated, and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	22	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	25	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	25	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	25	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	22	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS
Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	39 7
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	39 10
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11
31	27 15	57 13	48 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12
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35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 14
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BRIGHTON.
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Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.
GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
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TERMS FROM 7/6 PER DAY.
Two Guineas per week.
TELEGRAMS "MANSION" BRIGHTON.

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SPECIAL QUALITY [illegible]
AND MADE OF THE FINEST [illegible]
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Jobo Rob[illegible]
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A HUGE, GIGANTIC SUCCESS!
NIGHTLY CROWDED FROM RING TO ROOF!!

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

GRAND MATINEE, TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 5TH JANUARY, AT 4 P.M.

When Children and Ayahs will be admitted for half prices.

Special Seats reserved for Native women.

Box plan, at the Circus from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 4 to 6 p.m.

NOTICE.—Owing to the necessarily limited number of box seats, patrons are urged to book at the earliest opportunity.

W. PFLUEGER,
General Representative.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 5TH JANUARY,

SWEEPING OF CHANGE.

PROGRAMME
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
THE GREAT BALANCING TRAPEZE ACT.
MDLLE LUIDA,
THE SIN DE SIECLE EXPONENT OF GRACEFUL MID-AIR EVOLUTIONS.
THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF
THE MARVELLOUS METEORS,
The most Daring Act ever attempted in any arena.
Direct from a) Phenomenal success at the Alhambra, LONDON.
The Splendid Roman Equestrian Entree, Gorgeous Costumes, Mounted on Superb Steeds.
THE CENTO BROTHERS,
Their First appearance here in their uproariously funny, and original Horizontal Bar Burlesque
Don't miss the debut of
GUSSIE AND WILLIE
The musical tramps whose resourceful and droll antics make the most sedate roar with laughter.
Don't Forget the
"THREE MERRY CLOWNS IN A TUB,"
FIRST PRODUCTION HERE OF THE
"WILLIAM TELL" BURLESQUE,
ALSO THE QUAINT AND CURIOUS
"BOBBY WALKER" (Scene act.)
not to mention the magnetic mirth of
"THE BARBER OF SEVILLE" (Pantomime)
ALSO
THE MONKEY BLONDIN
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and other laughable roles.
The premier Bioylists,
MEINORITCHI,
Defying the Laws of Gravitation.
NEW QUIPS! NEW JIBES!!
NEW LAUGHS! NEW ROARS!!

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE
THE ANNUAL INDO-BRITISH CONCERT
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL,
ON THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 1901,
At 8.30 p.m.

Full programme will be published shortly.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. on and after January 1st, 1901.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Reserved Seats, Rs. 3: Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "MARIA TERESA," from SHANGHAI and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Arrival, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8.

The Company's SURVEYOR, CAPTAIN MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1901.

ST. PETER'S HIGH SCHOOLS, MAZAGAON, BOMBAY.

THE CHURCH of ENGLAND SCHOOLS will RE-OPEN on JAN. 15th. For particulars apply to the REV. the HEAD MASTER, St. Peter's Boys' School.
or to the SISTER in CHARGE of St. Peter's Girls' School.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER. Post free, 4 s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
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PRELIMINARY NOTICE:
COOK AND CO.,
CALCUTTA,

HAVE received instructions to SELL by AUCTION on FRIDAY, 11th JANUARY, the following 33 RACE HORSES and RACING PONIES:—

"New-Boy," "Trollop," "Endure," "Moth," "Faux Pas," "The Vicis," "Alan," "Claro" and two Black Australian 3 year-olds-(untried).

A. C. B. Horse by "Bolero," Dam, an English Mare; a Bay C. B. Mare "Recollect," 14-2; The Grey Arab Pony "Frisco," 13-2; Bay C. B. Horse "Reveille," 14-1; "Outfit," "Queensland," "Chrysophrase," "Not Yet," "Little Jane," "Josie," "Laila Rookh," "Barney Barnato," "Mite," "The Tramp," "Moonie," "Post Boy"; a Bay C. B. Horse "Regularity," by "Recall," 13 3-1-2; a Maiden; Brown C. B. Pony, "Ring" by "Ringmaster," 13 1-1-2, aged; "Ashobe," Grey C. B. Gelding by "Blitz," 13-0 3-4, novice; "Lightning" Grey C. B. Mare by "Bob" "Madeline," 12 3-1-4 3 years; "Spring II" Bay Mare by "Bob"; "May Bay," 13-0, aged for life; a Maiden;

"Sambal" Bay C. B. Mare, by "Labby," "Doris;" 13-2, 3 years, a novice.

The Property of
H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA,
A full descriptive LIST of which will be issued in a few days.

COOK & Co., Auctioneers,
Calcutta.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. HENDERSON, C. S., (Retd.), Author of "THE INSURANCE QUESTION PLAINLY TREATED" (THACKER & Co., Bombay, 8 as.)

TRUSTS that all persons, whether already insured or not, for whom Insurance has an interest, will read this pamphlet. He has just advised an officer lately insured in India in two of the WORST OFFICES EXTANT.—Policies both capable of highly profitable transfer. He begs persons consulting him to use the form given at para 7, and to register their letters.

THE ORIGINAL SHIP-BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
SUCH AS
CHUTNIES, CURRY POWDERS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.,
That are so well Celebrated in the World,
ARE MANUFACTURED & EXPORTED
BY
MANOCKJEE POONJIAJEE AND SONS,
173, BORAH BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
All orders promptly and carefully executed.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Prices Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,
A SMALL COFFEE ESTATE on the NILGIRIS, cheap. Apply to
I. G. FINDLAY,
Coonoor.

NOTICE.

TENDERS invited for ROOFING over the Up and Down Line Platforms at Church Gate will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon, Bombay time, on the 15th JANUARY, 1901, instead of the 5th January as previously advertised.

FRANK TEBBS,
Chief Engineer.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on FRIDAY, the 18th January, 1901, up to 2 p.m., for the SUPPLY of the following Articles:—

Hay, Green Grass and Rice Straw for Cattle, Sheep and Goats at the Municipal Slaughter Houses, at Bandora, for one year from 1st March, 1901, to 28th February, 1902 or for a period of three years from 1st March, 1901, to 29th February, 1904.

Printed Forms of Tenders and conditions of Contract, &c., can be obtained on payment of one rupee for each form of Tender at the Office of the Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs 500 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging Tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

Successful Tenderers must pay full stamp duty on their Contracts and the charges for executing them and such further deposit as with the Rs. 500 deposited with the Tenders will make up 10 per cent on the amount of the Contract. The Security deposit, if paid in cash, will bear no interest.

Successful Tenderers shall be required to keep a reserve stock of Hay to meet two months' requirements in such position as may be agreed.

Hay, straw and green grass to be of the first quality and samples of the same must be lodged in the Health Officer's Department.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposit, &c., stipulated in the tender form, will not be allowed to be altered by them either before or after the acceptance of the Tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Any further information on the subject can be obtained by applying to the Health Officer.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal offices, Bombay, 3rd January, 1901.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to Noon on Saturday, the 19th January 1901, for the supply of the following disinfectants for a period of one year from 1st March, 1901 to 28th February, 1902, or for 3 years from 1st March 1901 to 28th February 1904:—

CARBOLIC ACID POWDER—to contain not less than 15 per cent. Carbolic Acid.
CARBOLIC ACID.
CRESOL.
SANITAS POWDER.
HYDROCHLORIC ACID.
PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY.
KEMP'S DISINFECTING FLUID.

The approximate quantities to be supplied in each quarter are as under:—

CARBOLIC ACID POWDER—310 boxes, each box containing 100 lbs of powder.
CARBOLIC ACID—30 gallons in drums, containing 5 imperial gallons each.
CRESOL—175 gallons in drums, containing 5 imperial gallons each.
SANITAS POWDER—110 boxes or casks, each box or cask containing 200 lbs of powder.
HYDROCHLORIC ACID—18 Jars, containing 28 lbs each
PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY—18 ozs.
KEMP'S DISINFECTING FLUID—134 drums, containing 5 gallons each.

Printed Forms of Tenders and conditions of Contract can be had on payment of one rupee for each form of Tender at the office of the Health Officer.

1. Tenderers have the option of tendering for all or for any one or more of the different kinds of disinfectants specified in para 1.

2. Samples of disinfectants should accompany each tender. Tenders sent without samples will not be accepted. Specific and names of manufactures of each disinfectant should be given.

3. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The successful tenderer will have to pay a further deposit as per conditions of contract. The security deposit, if paid in cash, will bear no interest.

5. Samples of disinfectants supplied by the Contractor may be taken by the Health Officer from the supplies delivered by the Contractor and sent for examination every month or at such time as may be found expedient to the Chemical Analyser to Government at the expense of the Contractor.

6. The successful tenderer shall have to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and such further sum as with the Rs. 1000 deposited with the Tender will make up ten per cent of the amount of Tender. The security deposit, if paid, in cash will bear no interest.

7. Printed Forms of Tenders can be obtained on payment of one rupee for each form of tender at the Office of the Executive Health Officer, Bombay.

8. Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regard deposit, &c., stipulated in the tender form, will not be allowed to be altered by them either before or after the acceptance of the tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

9. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

10. Any further information on the subject can be obtained by applying to the Executive Health Officer, Bombay.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal offices, Bombay, 3rd January, 1901.

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W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 3rd January, 1901.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

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BY
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It seems to have been compiled with great care and industry.—The HON. SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, C. J., High Court, Bombay.

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We have much pleasure in recommending the work to those interested in the Criminal Law of India.—"Bombay Gazette."

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A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

BROWN Leather Dressing for Boots and Shoes, Harness and Brown Leather of every description. Its constant use preserves the leather and at the same time imparts a brilliant gloss. Per bottle Ans. 10. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW WANGHUI CANES.—Crook and Straight Handles Burnt Ash, Olive, Green, and Brown, Rs. 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 5-8. Riding Canes, Rs. 3.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower

THE only HORSELESS VEHICLE running in Bombay is of VATCHA BROS. Let others follow as usual CYCLES, PHONOGRAPHS, etc., Meadows Street and Girgaum.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOLS (Byculla, John Connon), will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 7th January.

THE TUTORIAL MATRICULATION CLASS RE-OPENS 7th inst. at 8 a.m., Names Registered TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, before 12 noon. Monthly Fee Rs 4. No Entrance Fee. Lady Pupils Admitted. 37, Hornby Road.

ON VIEW.—At Crawford's Rooms, Bonafide Sale of the late Mr. J. B. Haworth's Furniture, Gun Rifle, etc., by order of the Administrator-General, on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P.M.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Indian Gold, Diamond and Silver Jewellery kept in large and varied collections. Silverware. Cutch work at Re. 1 per tola.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, &c. 31, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES Stocked in all principal sizes and varieties by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs, tunes and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUNIT and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED AT ONCE, an intelligent PRINTER; must be Experienced, able to manage the work of a Daily Paper; strict disciplinarian, and reliability Essential. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, an Experienced HEAD READER; must have a perfect knowledge of English, accurate and reliable; experience on daily paper preferred. Good salary to competent man. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKRI HASSAMBHOY MOOSAJI, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Chrimhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. A.C. Shut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE—An indispensible Book for Travellers—in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Termini.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 80. Orchestrina, Piano, Imona, Aristona, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 5; Half-yearly Rs. 3; Quarterly Rs. 2 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Rs. 1 Per Bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS,—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS.—Dress Jackets Silk Collar and Facings, Rs. 40, Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85. White Dress Vests, Rs. 9-8, Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 3-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-8.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DEUTSCHES EXPORT-MUSTERLAGER
(GERMAN EXPORT SHOW ROOMS)
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WHOEVER desires to BUY GOODS of reliable German origin should apply to the above mentioned firm where every kind of information regarding German industrial productions will be readily given. Permanent exposition of works of German manufacture and art.

Open from 9-5 p.m.

Please ask for Prospects.

NERVOUS.
DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St Cloud," Viscount Road, Worthing, and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience, the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address—The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it carries be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND.
A good wholesome Whisky at a Moderate Price.
Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENT
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes)

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to
KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,500,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,600,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates,

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, resulting in lost, unhealthy stamina, &c., it possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package or of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is the middle of the word "THERAPION," and is a Government Stamp in white letters on a red ground, affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

ALWAYS RELIABLE! PERFECT SATISFACTION!!

THE GIANT FEVER KILLER.
SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL IN

SQUIBB'S Ague Specific. SQUIBB'S Ague Specific. SQUIBB'S Ague Specific.

J. E. Lee, Esq., Personal Assistant to the Home Secretary, Hyderabad Deccan, writes:—

"I had some from Mr. Pereira, and have never yet come across a Remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effect."

&c. &c.,

FEVERS, AGUE, CHILL, INFLUENZA, MALARIA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, EPIDEMIC FEVERS, RHEUMATIC FEVERS, &c., &c.

Sold by every Chemist for Re. 1-0.

BEWARE of spurious imitations now in vogue and sold as "AGUE SPECIFIC." See but SQUIBB'S Ague Specific.

THE INDIAN COUGH CURE
Free of Opium or Preparations.

LYNSOLA	used in	COUGH and COLD.
LYNSOLA	used in	BRONCHITIS.
LYNSOLA	used in	ASTHMA.
LYNSOLA	used in	INFLUENZA.
LYNSOLA	used in	SORE THROAT.
LYNSOLA	used in	TICKLING in THROA.
LYNSOLA	used in	CHRONIC COUGH.
LYNSOLA	used in	AFFECTIONS of the LUNGS
LYNSOLA	used in	IMPROVING the VOICE.

ANNAS 12 per bottle.

Can be had of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in Bombay and elsewhere.

CHEMISTS, MADON, SONS & CO., DRUGGISTS.
ESSOOF'S BUILDINGS, OPPOSITE GOCULDAS T. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT
FOR THE XMAS AND NEW YEAR.
BUY A BOTTLE OF
DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY
AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A
SILVERY SALVER,
Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a
Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious **BENEDICTINE** Possessing most Powerfull Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.
ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.
H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 200. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addressed in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

GIRGAUM GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

WILL RE-OPEN on THURSDAY January 10, GOVERNMENT SECONDARY NORMAL SCHOOL. The year's course will begin on January 8. Students will be trained for Standard or Kindergarten work. Certificates granted by Government.

Training given by highly qualified Teachers from England

Apply to LADY PRINCIPAL,
Girgaum Girls' High School, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF BOARDS TEAK WAGON BOTTOM, ROOF AND LINING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MANAGER, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1901, for the supply of:—

100 Tons BOARDS WAGON BOTTOM.
20 ,, ,, ROOF.
50 ,, ,, LINING

TENDERS.—Tenders must be made out on the Railway's Printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned, together with specification and particulars of delivery.

THE MANAGER does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd January, 1901.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, Partners in the Firm of Messrs V. SAMBANDAM H. REDDY & Co. hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE, that, from and after 1st JANUARY, 1901, the business of our Firm with its goodwill liabilities, and assets has been assigned and made over to Messrs. A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR & Co. We futher give notice that we, jointly and severally, shall continue to be responsible for the due fulfilment of all existing Contracts standing in the name of V. SAMBANDAM H. REDDY & Co.

V. SAMBANDAM MOODELIAR.
A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR.

In continuation of the aforesaid Notice I have admitted Mr. MUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE FRAMJEE MADRASWALLA a PARTNER in my BOMBAY FIRM to take effect from 1st January, 1901.

A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR.

No. 19, Hornby Row. Fort, Bombay, 1st January, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 20 of 1895.

ADAMJI KARIMBHOY ... Plaintiff.

vs.

ABDOOLALLY KARRIMBHOY and others ... Defendants

AND

HUSSONALLY ADAMJI. ... Purchaser.

PURSUANT to the Judge's order made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of March, 1900, the following immoveable property is will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, on the Third Floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1901, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in one lot, at the risk and cost of the above named Purchaser Hussonally Adamji.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land together with a messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street in the New Town in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 137 7-9 square yards, be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1,245 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by a passage and the house of Valeejee Issajee and Ameejee Kanjee, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East by the sweepers, pass-e, and on or towards the West by Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street and a certain house which said last mentioned premises are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the plaintiff and the first defendant and their respective tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street Nos. 33 and 35 and Ward No. 6936 and numbered 2 and 4 and now known by the new assessment No. is 617 situate and being in Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street in the ew Town in the Island of Bombay containing 56 1-2 square yards by admeasurement and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage and the house of Valeejee Issajee and Ameejee Kanjee, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East by the sweepers, passe-e, and on or towards the West by Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street and a certain house which said last mentioned premises are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the plaintiff and the first defendant and their respective tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 11 Sirdar's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of November 1900.

J. J. GAZDAR.
Acting Commissioner.

BUYING AGENTS IN LONDON.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.

Offer their services to Firms Abroad.

Having had Goods purchased by them in the EASTERN MARKETS, they have a thorough knowledge of the Goods suitable for same.

On hearing what Goods are made in, Catalogues or Samples will be mailed Free of Charge.

References Exchanged.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Blotches.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes entirely the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bad blood in my head, throughout which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I recommended Mr. Clarke's Blood Mixture," which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief, therefore continued with it, this exceeded medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since. In fact, I am a sound man in head, body over I was in my life."

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised."

"May 18, 1899."

Mr Geo. Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. This, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint."

"December 26, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes offered by unprincipled Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 4.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £97 1-8—1-4
3 per cent Rentes ..... £101 3-4 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan £108
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £94 1-8—1-8
Bar Silver in London ..... 29 7-16—1-8
Do New York ..... 63 3-4—1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25·9 plus 1
Do New York ..... 4·83 plus 3-8
Discount, Bank of England ..... 5 plus 1
Do Short London Bills ..... 4 5-8 plus 3-8
Do Indian Bank Bills ..... 4 1-2 ,, 1-4

COUNCIL BILLS.—Extra allotment of Bills on Bombay for Rs. 10,000 at 1/4 1-16.

Copper Braziers £83-10.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England Return for the week ending Wednesday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£ 28,700,000	Inc.	£ 200,000
Public Deposits	,, 8,800,000	Inc.	,, 2,000,000
Other ,, ...	,, 45,000,000	Inc.	,, 9,000,000
Other Securities	,, 35,806,000	Inc.	,, 6,800,000
Notes and Gold	,, 16,200,000	Dec.	,, 300,000

The Banks reserve is 30 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank of England rate of discount is now 5 per cent.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the Imports into and Exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign Countries for the week :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	1,575,300	5,600
Gold Bullion	129 225	2,203,087
Silver Coins	48,591	...
Silver Bullion	300,299	...

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet but steady after the holidays at 1s. 4 1-16d. for bank wire and 1s. 4 3-32d for Demand as the ruling rates. In one place 1-32d. better could be got during the morning but disappeared in the afternoon. Bills could be placed at 1s. 4 11-32d. in one or two places, but the ruling rate was 1s. 4 3-32. This morning Banks opened at 1s. 4 1-16d. Wire 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 3-8d. for Credits. Later on rates improved to 1s. 4 3-32d. wire and 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand for cash. A large inter-bank business was done for ready Wire at 1s. 4 3-32d., and there was a fair inquiry for Demand at 1s. 4 1 8d. The rate for Bills remained unchanged at 1s. 4 3-8d. with very few offering.

We close steady at—

Bank Wire			1s. 4 3-32d.
,, Demand			1s. 4 1 8d.
3 months'	Credits		1s. 4 3-8d.
	France		171 1-4
30 days' ,,	Japan		148
,, ,,	Hongkong		152
,, ,,	Shanghai		208

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The Government Paper market remained steady. During the holidays the market ruled between 96-2 to 96-5 and on Thursday, when the market opened, the rates were Rs. 96-1 for 4th January and 96-3 to 96-4 for next account. The large operator we have mentioned before kept up the rate for the whole day at 96 per cent and at closing time he was able to finance the whole surplus amounting to 2 crores with different banks and shroffs. Owing to this arrangement to-day the market opened steady at Rs. 96-3, improved to 96-4 and again declined 96-2. The Settlement passed off quietly between Rs. 96-4 to 96-5. Today the budlees in the beginning passed at two annas diff.rence and then the rate for the next account gradually declined and some budlees changed hands at even rates. Money is getting tight, It is the local banks that are taking short deposits at 6 to 7 per cent. Small clean pieces are about 2 annas higher than forward sales. The closing rates are Rs. 96-5 for ready and Rs. 96-4 for the next account.

SHARES.

The Share Market opened on Thursday after the holidays and the rates were almost steady at the previous quotations. The following transactions are reported :—

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	1255
Mahomed Press	92 1-2
Indian Press	150
Bombay Fire Insurance	195
Topsi Valley	92 1-2
Port Cannings	470

Petit's have improved to 1,820, while Central's and Swadeshi's are steady at Rs. 1,945 and 575. Treacher's are weak at Rs. 9,901, while Kemp's are in demand at Rs. 357. The remaining shares are more or less quiet at previous quotations.

TRADE AND CROP PROSPECTS.

Since the publication of our last weekly report we have received further information regarding the season and the prospects of the crops in the various agricultural districts. The condition of the cotton crop in the Bombay Presidency seems favourable everywhere. Picking is in progress and small quantities of the raw material continue to arrive at the various centres. In Berar the crop is said to be excellent; and with seasonable weather in Ahmedabad and Kathiawar, the plants continue to show more improvement. Wheat in some districts still requires rain, but the crop in the whole is fairly satisfactory. Linseed and Rapeseed are doing well and rabi sowings are progressing favourably. In the Madras Presidency the standing crops are generally in good condition, but more rain is urgently needed in some districts. Harvesting of early crops continues with fair outturn. In Bengal there has been no rain during the week, but the prospects of spring and other crops are generally good. In the North-West Provinces, and Oude prospects are generally favourable. Standing crops and poppy are flourishing; and the markets are well stocked, fodder is ample and prices are on the whole stationary. Owing to the recent rainfall the condition and prospects of standing crops in the Punjaub are generally reported to be good. In the Central Provinces harvesting of autumn, and sowing of spring crops are nearly completed; crop prospects are generally fair to good, but rain is required for spring crops in the Southern neighbourhoods. In Berar more moisture is needed for the healthy growth of winter crops. Agricultural operations in Rajputana are progressing satisfactorily and the standing crops are said to be in good condition. In the districts of Central India, crops have been slightly damaged but a good outturn is anticipated.

COTTON IN EUROPE.

The information to hand to-day through Renters' Agency is to the effect that the Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet; Surats were quiet; Manchester was quiet. The total sales amounted to 8,000 bales; sold on speculation and export 500 bales. Imports 20,020 bales. Surats 50 bales. Spot 5 19-32 plus 2-32. Arrivals closed easier.

Futures at Liverpool—

Jan. Jan.-Feb.	April-May.	July-Aug.
5-28 5/5	5/17	5/29
unchanged unchanged	plus 1-64	plus 1-64.

In New York the Receipts at the Ports were 26,000 bales, and last year 25,000 bales. Exports to Great Britain were nil and to Continent were 8,000 bales.

Mid-Uplands	... 10 1-8	
Futures, month of April	9·47—10	
,, ,, July	9·38—10	

COTTON IN BOMBAY.

The recent Holidays have to a certain extent interfered with business during the week under review, but notwithstanding that the Home Markets have been closed for several days the demand from exporters for ready cotton has been on a considerable scale and the prices ruling at Colaba has consequently been large. The improvement in the demand, both for shippers for Local consumption, coupled with the rise in Americans has caused holders to advance their rates and prices are several Rupees higher than these current last week. Bengal descriptions have improved more than any other owing to the export, that the recent fall of rain has damaged the quality and also to the fact that the supply of hand ginned cotton coming forward is comparatively small the greater proportion of the arrivals are at present new. machine ginned Broach has been in demand but sellers are stiff in those ideas on account of the difficulty they express of buying up-country at anything like reasonable rates. The demand for local consumption and also for Japan has shown signs of increasing and a good deal has been done on both accounts lately. Arrivals continue on a fair scale and generally speaking the quality of all descriptions except Bengals, is satisfactory, though not quite as nice as the early lots were. The official quotations to-day are as follows :—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Rail way terms	194	182	173	Jan. 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	196	186	...	Do
Scind-Punjab Machine ginned	198	...	...	Do
Bhattee, Machine-ginned ..	201	...	...	Do
,, Hand-ginned ...	199	185	...	Do
Khandeish Machine-ginned.	...	196	...	Do
Juigaum Machine-ginned...	...	198	...	Do
Akola Machine-ginned ...	...	...	...	Do
Khamgaum Machine ginned	212	209	...	Do;
Kumpta Machine-ginned ..	...	...	...	Do
Oomra, Good Staple	218	213	...	Do
Broach, Machine-ginned ...	227	...	220	Mar. 25
Bloweringar, Machine ,, ...	223	213	...	April-May.
Do Hand-ginned ...	...	...	159	May 25
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	224	May 25
Westerns	...	...	214	Do

METALS.

COPPER has been very dull with a small clearance from the bazar-Prices have given way to the extent of 4 to 6 annas per cent. and if the dullness continues there may be a further decline.

YELLOW METAL has been firm and prices have advanced about 8 annas per cent. chiefly for light weight sheets. There is a better clearance and the demand is chiefly for Madras districts. Importers have also sold about 200 bundles of this metal at prices varying from £64 to £64-17-6, free-in-harbour terms.

IRON continues steady with a fair enquiry, and some sizes of Belgian and Barnie that are scarce show a slight advance. Galvanised corrugated sheets are somewhat lower owing to slow demand.

FREIGHTS.

Since last report there has been no increase to the enquiry for freight room, in fact, the market is, if anything, rather weaker. Some business is reported done for Genoa in the s. s. Adelina Patti at 14s. and for Antwerp in the s. s. Dido at 13s. to 13s. 6d. For forward a considerable line has been done on the basis at 14s. 6d. for February; 15s. 6d. March, and 16s. 6d. April.

The rates to-day are :—

Ports.	Ready. Wheat.	Seeds or Myrabolams.	Forward Cotton and Wool.	Jan. 1901 Wheat & Cotton.
Liverpool	£0 12 0	£0 12 6	£0 13 0	£0 13 0
London	£0 10 0	£0 10 0	£0 10 0	£0 13 0
Hull	...	...	...	£0 14 0
Hamburg	£0 13 0	£0 13 6	£0 14 0	£0 14 0
Antwerp	£0 12 0	£0 12 6	£0 13 0	£0 13 0
Dunkirk	£0 12 6	£0 13 6	£0 14 0	£0 13 0
Havre	£0 13 6	£0 13 6	£0 14 0	£0 13 0
Marseilles	£0 13 0	£0 13 0	£0 13 0	£0 12 0
Genoa	£0 12 0	£0 12 6	£0 13 0	£0 13 0
Trieste & Venice ...	.....	£0 13 0	£0 13 0	£0 12 0

COAL.

The Market has been steady during the week. Sales of Deshaghur have been reported for January-June at Rs. 15, while ready coal of this description has changed hands at Rs. 15-4. The quotations today are :—Muir's Navigation Rs. 13, ready; Rs. 13-8 forward; Jardine's Rs. 13 1-2 to Rs. 14; Birds Navigation Rs. 13 to 13-4, Singareni, rail delivery Rs. 13 1-2

KEROSINE OIL.

The case oil market has been rather weak with a downward tendency as to prices. The deliveries, since our last report, have amounted to 18,000 cases. The s. s. Westward Ho to which we refered last week arrived in harbour yesterday and has on board 16,000 cases Anchor brand for Beg Mahomed. The vessel is now discharging. There is also a weakness in the market for bulk oil, and prices are rather down The s. s. Turbo is expected at any moment with 5,500 tons Rising Sun brand for Mrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., The deliveries during the week have been moderate, and the rate this evening is Rs. 3-9-6 in new tins of local manufacture. The other quotations are :—Snowflake 160° Rs. 5-9-0 | Anchor 125° Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 3-12-6 ; Crown 125° Rs. 3r12 ; Ram 125°, Rs. 3-12. There are no stocks of Tiger, Elephant, moon, Rising Sun 125°, and Anchor 150°.

THE CURRENCY RESERVE.

The statement which we publish to-day showing the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd December, 1900, is of especial interest in view of the correspondence that has recently passed between the Exchange Banks in Calcutta, and the Government of India. The former have not been a day too early in calling attention to the inadequacy of the present currency to meet the demands of the trade of the country. They rightly point out that an examination of the weekly returns issued by the Paper Currency Department—(similiar to the one we give below)—showing the reserves in coin and bullion, against note issue, forces them to the conclusion,—and the statement will probably find an echo in the Western Presidency—that the amount now held in reserve is totally inadequate to the trade requirements of the country. The comparatively large additions made to the currency during the present year by the purchase of silver have been steadily absorbed by the public, as is seen in the fact that the reserves in coin and bullion are at the present time less than they were a year ago. The state of affairs, our Calcutta friends point out, is sufficient to demonstrate that further additions to the currency are required, if the amount now in reserve is to be preserved from extinction. But the matter becomes of pressing importance in view of the large crops shortly to be moved, and the consequent demand for silver to finance them. The cotton and other crops in Bombay and the rice crop in Burmah—judging from the latest agricultural reports—are likely to necessitate the employment of a very large amount of silver, to say nothing of the needs of other parts of the country, and the Calcutta Banks have done well therefore to impress upon Government the danger that exists in depending upon the present stock of silver to meet the demands arising out of these requirements. To join with them therefore in the hope that steps should be taken to raise the stock of silver to a considerable extent—say the minimum amount of some ten crores. It is satisfactory to see that the Government of India are fully impressed with the great importance of the question brought to their notice and that theirpresent policy is to endeavour to arrive at and maintain in their currency reserve a sufficient sum in coined rupees to meet all requirements. With this object in view they have intimated that they are making every effort which physical circumstances permit to increase the stock of rupees to a desirable limit, and that as sufficient silver has already been purchased to keep the Calcutta and Bombay Mints employed till the end of the current month, there is every reason to hope that the object of the Calcutta representation will be attained. We notice that the reserve in silver held by Department of the Paper Currency amounted on the 22nd ultimo to Rupees 5,59,23,701 ; and if, as we believe, the Calcutta and Bombay Mints together can coin something like 7 lacs daily without overtime and double that amount when working day and night, we should say that with an adequate supply of silver the mercantile community may look forward to an abundance of silver coin during the coming busy season. The following is the statement referred to :—

Total amount of notes in circulation.

	In reserve Treasuries Rs.	Elsewhere. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Calcutta	1,43,30 000	11,49 40,215	12,91,70,215
Allahabad	.....	1,09 63 280	1,09,63 280
Lahore	.....	2,01,37,230	2,01,37,230
Bombay	35,34,815	5,47,16,885	6,82,51,630
Karachi	.....	92,25,295	92,25,295
Madras	13,62,055	2,10 27,150	3,23,89,205
Calicut	.....	10,95,145	10,95,145
Rangoon	.....	85,85,580	85,85,580
Total	1,97,26 870	25,85,92,750	27,83,19,620
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			Rs. 8,20,345
		Total ... Rs.	27,74,99,275

Reserve in Coin and Bullion.

	Silver. Coin.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1890.	Gold.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	1,65,91,592	8,51,11,535	5,17,47,325 a	
Allahabad	60,37,075	20 69,295	81,01,370	
Lahore	46,37,395	22 39,680	68,77,075	
Bombay	1,25 85,004	5 90,14,720	8,77,21,724	
Karachi	32,09	13 45 050	2,77,310	
Madras	32,03,410	7,79 940	39,86,330	
Calicut	3,25,300	1,84,335	4 59 035	
Rangoon	1,16,09 075	52,84,830	1,68,93,905	
Total	5,59,24,701	10,50,39,445	17,80,99,329	
Deduct—amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another			Rs. 6,00,000	
		Net Total ... Rs.	11,74,99,329	

Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,20,81,580 held under Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882 ..... Rs 9,99,99,946

Grant Total... Rs. 27,74,99,275

a Includes a sum of Rs. 1,41,23,886, being silver held on security or notes under Act VIII of 1890.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission viz.:—

	Per Candy Rs.	Per lb. C. & F
Bengal, Fine	194	4 1-64d.
Do F. G.	182	3 49-64d.
Do Good	204	4 3-16d.
Scinde, F. G.	198	4 5-64d.
Khandesh, F. G.	197	4 1-16d
Oomra F. G.	212	4 25-64d.
Bhowringaor Fine, March-April	224	4 5-8d.
Do Good, May	200	4 9-64d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good, May	225	4 41-64d.
Westerns, May	213	4 7-16d.
Broach, Fine, March	236	4 7-8d.
Do Good, March	225	4 41-64d.

The movements of cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two seasons :—

Receipts.	1901. Bales.	1900. Bales.	1899 Bales
From 1st to 3rd Jan.	29,340	15,133	21,267
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
From 1st to 3rd Jan.	1,640	3,666	128
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, & c.			
From 1st to 3rd Jan	112	2,194	1,000

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The wheat market is unchanged with little doing. The quotations to-day are :

Delhi No. 1 White Pessey Rs. 4-0-0 April May
Do. Red. 4-0-0 Do.

The market for Linseed is steady for old stuff but easier for new crop ; some native merchants are buying small ready lots. Rates for ready Linseed, Bold remains unchanged at Rs. 9 10 but April May is quoted at Rs 8-8-0

The Rapeseed market is unaltered, there being no stock in the bazaar and we have consequently nothing to report in this article. The quotations are

Brown Cawnpore Rs. 8-4-0 nominal
Delhi ,, Rs. 6-3-3.

Popyseed is rather dull, one shipping firm is reported this morning to have brought a small lot at Rs. 8-13 ; April May stands at Rs. 7 8 ; Castor Seed was firm early in the week but today the market is dull. Castor Seed ready stands at Rs. 38-0-0 per candy with no business doing and for April May the rate is Rs. 33-12. The Gingelly seed market is steady with a moderate business passing. The quotations are.

Gingellyseed, New 85 per cent..... Rs. 43-8
,, 75 ,, ... ,, 42-12
,, 50 ,, ... ,, 41-8
,, Red ... . ,, 40 to 40-8

The Comparative imports of wheat and seeds are as following :—

Wheat from 1st to 3rd Jan.	10,740	4,888	8,964
Linseed ,,	658	860	9,485
Rapeseed ,,	320	348	44,88
Gingellyseed ,,	47,767	24,297	5,6080

The Clearances of wheat and seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as under :—

Wheat from 1 to 3rd Jan.	.....	.....	69,408
Linseed ,,	.....	10,798	93,480
Rapeseed ,,	.....	7,603	15,336
Gingellyseed ,,	3,681	69,728	11,088

In The Rice as advices, are wired by Reuter this morning, regarding seeds and wheat, is as under,

Rapeseed Brown per 4[0]lbs. 38 plus 1-2
,, ,, Month April-May.
,, ,, Name of Port Havre outland Dunkrk
Whether Seller or Buyers Sellers
Tone of Rape seed—quiet.
Linseed per 4[0]lbs—47 2-4—3-8.
Month April-May.
Name of Port, Dunkirk
Whether seller or buyer—Sellers
Tone of Linseed—quiet.

PIECE GOODS AND YARNS.

YARN (English)—Notwithstanding the advance in Indian spun yarns, English makes, have remained as dull as ever. Even the increasing firmness in home rates has no effect on prices of the later and unless up-country demand increases there will be no improvement.

GREY GOODS.—There has been a slow demand during the week, and rates show little or no change. 55 inch width shirtings and other thick qualities are in good demand and slightly higher in values. Drills are going up and there are many buyers.

BLEACHED GOODS—54 to 60 inch mulls and other white fancy goods are in good demand, and have gone up in price. There is no change in other description.

DYED GOODS AND TURKEY RED GOODS.—We have nothing new to report in these lines.

IN LOCAL GOODS a very good demand prevails and rates are in seller's favour. Zanzibar and Sindh are said to be buying largely. A moderately good demand continues in other districts. The sales during the week have amounted to 2,600 packages. The quotations to-day are :—

	Not rates per lb. as cents.		as cents.
T Cloths	9·00	to	9·25
Do	8·25	to	9·00
Long Cloths	7·75	to	8·25
Do	7·75	to	8·00
Domestics	7·00	to	8·00
Do	7·00	to	8·00
Chadders	7·00	to	7·50
Do	7·00	to	7·50
Plain Dhoties	7·50	to	8·00
Do	7·00	to	8·00
Red Bordered Dhoties	7·75	to	8·00
Do	7·75	to	8·00
Dhoties with Fancy Borders ...	7·75	to	8·25
Soosi-Gray with coloured lines ..	7·75	to	8·25
Checks	9·00	to	10·00
Drills, Grey	7·25	to	7·75
Towells and Napkins (different sizes)	7·00	to	8·00

IN LOCAL YARNS—China buyers are operating sparingly. Prices are low but we have only heard of one or two transactions in Nos. 30s. and 40s. The total sales amounting to 2,500 bales. The market rates to-day are :—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4 1-4	to 4 1-8 p. lb.
,, ,, ...	,, 8s	,, ,,	4 5-8	,, 5 ,,
,, ,, ...	,, 10s	,, ,,	5 3-4	,, 5 1-4 ,,
,, ,, ...	,, 12s	,, ,,	6	,, 5 3-8 ,,
,, ,, ...	,, 16s	,, ,,	5 5-8	,, 6 ,,
,, ,, ...	,, 20s	,, ,,	6 3-4	,, 6 7-8 ,,
,, ,, ...	,, 24s	,, ,,	6 1-4	,, 6 3-8 ,,
,, ,, ...	,, 30s	,, ,,	7	,, 7 1-4 ,,
,, ,, ...	,, 40s	,, ,,	8 1-2	,, 9 ,,

BANK OF BENGAL.

In addition to its usual dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. the Bank of Bengal pays the shareholders a special bonus of 2 per cent. for last half year. It has added 2,50,000 to the Reserve Fund, 50 000 to Pension Fund, and carried forward 2,24,000. A special bonus has also been granted to the staff.

GUZERAT REVENUE INQUIRY.

THE inquiry into the Surat cases commenced at Oipad on Wednesday. It may prove an interesting one. There was a very large attendance of spectators, and pleaders have been engaged to defend three officers of the district. The Hon. Mr. Parekh led the prosecution; while Mr. Kotalia Sakerlal, pleader, appeared for Mr. Kadri, Deputy District Collector, and Chhaganlal Atmaram, a karkun of the Olpad taluka. Mr. Pranshanker Bhowanprasad, pleader, was present on behalf of Rao Saheb Narbheram Manchharam, Mamlatdar of the taluka.

On the opening of the proceedings the Hon. Mr. Parekh said: It is with the utmost pain that I fee myself compelled to mention to you some matters of an exceedingly unpleasant nature. I find that various attempts are made to pervert the course of justice in connection with your enquiry. I would not have thought fit to mention them if the attempts proceeded from small officers like karkuns and talatis. But when the chief officer of the district, within a short time before the commencement of your inquiry here, takes measures which have the effect of terrorising witnesses, I think I am not justified in passing over the matter in silence. I learn that under the instructions of the Collector, a police inquiry was made, with the object of implicating the gentleman who is allowed to appear in this court as a party and who is supplying me with information, with a view to confounding him out of mandse, and easily conceive what effect a proceeding like this is likely to create on the minds of witnesses. The Collector himself has personally approached some witness and has compelled him to give evidence in connection with the inquiry. There are other matters with the details of which I do not propose to trouble you at present. I am fully alive to the seriousness of the allegations I am making and am speaking with a sense of responsibility. I am considering the step I am mentioning them to you. I have been considering whether I can invoke your assistance; but have not been able to see my way to suggest to you any form of assistance. I therefore content myself by mentioning this to you at the earliest opportunity after the matters came to my knowledge.

Mr. Maconochie: I do not think I can take any action with regard to the statement you have made. I am certainly most unwilling to believe that Government cannot believe—that the Collector can have acted in an improper manner with regard to the inquiry. If anything comes out in the course of the inquiry, it will be open to me to deal with the proper authority. At present I know nothing about the, matter and can do nothing.

Mr. Parekh was the first witness examined in reply to the statement put by Mr. Varde, who said the complaints of the agriculturists were first brought to his notice in the commencement of June last. He was not willing to reveal the names of his informants. He became cognisant of the matter some time before the appearance of letters over the signature of "Guzerati" in the "Times of India." Did the writer of thes letters see him? He objected to the question. He had known Mr. Jivanji Edulji for several years. That gentleman gave him various items of information. Subsequently he himself made inquiries and recorded statements. He did not tally these statements with those made in the letters of the "Guzerati," but they corroborated each other. He knew that a cultivator was liable to pay land revenue if he had a four-anna crop. A principle had been laid down by Government that no harsh measures should be adopted to obtain revenue in the case of a cultivator who was in distress. His wife and children were likely to suffer from starvation. The object he had kept in view was to see that the intentions of the Governmentin this respect were not frustrated by revenue officers. He had read the translation given by Mr. Kadri, Deputy District Collector, and found a portion of it to be incorrect. The famine was not so severe in the Olpad taluka, as it was in the districts north of the Narbudda, but a famine did exist there. He did not consult anybody before sending his letter of the 29th September to Government, nor did the draft of the letter contain strong language regarding high Government officials. Nobody advised him as to which were from these passages. It was untrue that he had sent the draft to Ahmedabad.

Bhima Prag, the second witness, was a cultivator of the Takarma village. He and his brother once owned 65 bighas of land. They now had 35 bighas only, the rest having passed into the hands of the sowcars. He had paid Rs. 4 out of Rs. 36 for assessment last year. There was an attachment against him in consequence, and a cart, a mill-stone, and cooking pots were se

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ELECTION OF TWO FELLOWS.

IT is hereby notified, under Rule 5 of the Rules for the ELECTION of two Fellows in January, 1901, published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part II, of 18th October 1900, that the following candidates have been duly nominated for election under the Rules:—

1. Ardeshir Kavasji Turner, L.M. & S.—proposed by Messrs. Kavasji Behramji Jethwa, B.A., LL.B., and Bhikhaji Dadabhoy Munis, B.A., LL.B.; the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta, M.A., C.I.E., and Dr. Jal M. Madon, F.R.C.S., L.M. & S.; and Mr. T. K. Gajjar, M.A., B.Sc., and Dr. B. K. Ghaswala, L.M. & S., F.C.S.

2. Govind Balaji Khot, L.M. & S.—proposed by the Honourable Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., L.M.; the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta, M.A., C.I.E., and Mr. Chhaganlal H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.; and the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B., and Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, B.Sc., B.A.

3. Narayan Madhav Samarth, B.A., LL.B.—proposed by the Honourable Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., and sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., L.M.; the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta, M.A., C.I.E., and the Honourable Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B.; Diwan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M.A., LL.B., and Mr. Dayal Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B.; and the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, B.A., LL.B.

NOTE.—Printed voting papers will be supplied to such of the voters as may apply for them to the undersigned. There is, however, no prescribed form of voting papers, and any paper satisfying the conditions laid down in the Regulations will be accepted.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	5
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

S.S. The s s Oliverncor, 1,989 tons, Captain D Jones, sailed yesterday for Middlesbrough, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okara, 3,439 tons, Captain F G Sheldrick, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Calcutta, 23rd December, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 319 tons, Captain H McDiarmid arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 32 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Mrs Bayley and two ladies, two Misses Corke, Captain Hounsome, Lieut J F Watson, R N, Mr L Cassum, Mr Jassim and 70 others, Mr Tomkins, and 73 deck. During the voyage she experienced strong south-east winds and sea between Karachi and Dwarka.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

INDIA—WEST COAST.—DELTA OF THE INDUS.

Hajamro temporary Beacon made fpermanent.—With reference to Bombay Government Notice to Mariners No. 33 of 28th March 1900, further informa ion, dated 14th December 1900, has been received from the Port Officer, Karachi, that the temporary beacon notified therein has been made permanent by founding it on a stone foundation with properly adjusted grips.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Cape Monze to Kedewari Mouth, No. 41; Kedewari Mouth to Nirmi Creek, No. 118, and Karachi to Venguria, No. 826; also West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 1898, page 392.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia arrived here this afternoon

HONGKONG, JAN. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Banca (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde is expected to arrive in Bombay, from China, at 11 a.m., on Monday next.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Annam which left Bombay on Thursday, the 20th ultimo, arrived at Marseilles on Thursday the 3rd instant at 4 p.m.

The German East Africa Line steamer Silos arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 4th inst. via Mombassa.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Mazagon (extra) left Moji for Singapore on the 1st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats:—quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 4 10-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 97 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes 101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 103
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 64 1-8
Bar Silver 29 7-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results: Total Bullion £28 700,000, Increase £200,000; Public Deposits £2,800,000, Increase £2,000,000; Other Deposits, £25,900,000, Increase, £8,900,000; Other Securities, £33,800,000 Increase £2,800,000; Notes and Gold £16 200,000 Decrease £20,000. The Bank's Reserve is 30 per cent. of the Liabilities.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JANUARY 4.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Tenasserim			Genet		Receiving Hulk
Magdala			Greet		Turret-ship
Argonauta			Greet	Wet Basin	Torpedo Depot
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye			Coates		Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx			Phillips		Hospl. Navy
Fortis	2261	White			M M & Co
Cuma	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Bahiana	1040	Bamber		P Gulf	M & Co
Ballarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Hibernia	15 6	Milne		Antwerp	A Moutcicoff
Tetenlal	3021	Johnson			P & O Co
Pemba	926	Martyr			M M & Co
Kleotra	653	Grieg			K T Co
Terrier	2038	Pam		Bangkok	M & Co
Maron	1451	Adams			M M & Co
Benwatta	2270	Peck			M M & Co
Croydon	2419	Butler			M M & Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Kohinoor	1935	Curran			T M & Co
Westcraft Hr.	1499	Hills			J M & Co
Canning		Kendall			Indian Marine

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent.
C	Dido	3127	Pickerin	Antwerp	10-1	F Muir & Co
D	Berk Hall	2737	Peterson	Antwerp	10-1	J Mackintosh
H	Pensalosa	994	Higgins	Karachi	10-1	H & H S N Co
H&J	Adelina Patti	1289	Sinclair	Marseilles	7-1	J M & Co
K	Ettrickdale			Karachi	7-1	Forbes & Co
M	Zamanda	922	Jones	Madras	5-1	M M & Co
N	Oliverncor	1989	Jones	Rotuerdam	4-1	M M & Co
O	Dragoman	2214	Waters	Mars 1-1-8	10-1	K N & Co
Q	Akbar	1149	Baldwin	Calcutta		H O Joosub

(Transport.

P	Fultala	2632	Cave	Somaliland		6-1 M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi		547	Bedroe	Karachi		5-1 Sheprd & Co
Punnal		552	Baker	Bhownagar	5-1	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
2	Massilia	2503	Leyon	China	16-1	P & O S N Co
4	Bormida	1499	Sartorio	Hon. kong	17-1	E Delaye
5	Tientsin	2350	Hennet	Japan	7-1	P & O S N Co
7	Sindar	2254	Rawlings	London	12-1	Bombay Co
8	St Teresa	1972	Rassevich	China	5-1	A L S N Co
9	Pakla	25 3		London	12-1	P & O S N Co
10	Hiroshima Maru			Japan	8-1	N Kaisha
11	Burra			Karachi	4-1	M M & Co
15	Cy of Lucknow	2270	Morrison	Hamburg	7-1	P & O
16	Boridana	2860	McChelloud	Repairing		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Pachumba		545	Bickford	Karachi	8-1	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Java s	McDiarmid	Bunreb, Dec 22.
	Okara s	Sheldrick	Calcutta, Dec 23.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Oliverncor s	Jones	Middlesbrough.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pemba, for China.
" Massilia, for London
" Pemba, for Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 4.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—1 hogshead and 20 cases whisky Cutler Palmer and Co; 35 cases whisky H S Smith and Co; 25 cases whisky to J Rustomjee and Co.

Arabia s—30 cases whisky Cutler Palmer and Co.

Britannia s—30 cases whisky Hirjeebhoy Manockjee; 1 qr cask whisky Samuel Fitze and Co.

Clan Lamont s—13 cases whisky H Smyth and Co.

Clan Macfarlane s—20 cases whisky H S Smith and Co.

Clan Macfarlane s—20 cases whisky H S Smith and Co.

Clan Ogilvie s—15 cases whisky Jamsed D Pawala.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mothley Hall s—230 boxes bar soap E M Abdeally.

FROM LONDON.

Clydesdale s—49 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co,
Kargot s—23 cases whisky Cutler Palmer and Co.
Hasan s—12 cases liqueurs Pelpson and Co.
Persia s—6 cases cheese D Cowasjee.
Caledonia s—6 cases port Cutler Palmer and Co; 23 cases cheese D Cowasjee; 40 cases provisions Aduljee N Antia; 42 cases provision &c H Manockjee.
London Bridge s—120 barrels lubricating oil Vacuum Oil Co.

FROM CHARANTE.

Mothley Hall s—100 cases brandy H J Rustomjee and Co; 30 cases brandy Jamshed Bros and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Banca s—37 cases schnapps D Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Banca s—10 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th January.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Matunga G I P Railway Station at 4 p.m., to-day (Saturday), the 5th instant, for a Field-Day.

(1.) Dress: Field-day Order, viz: Same as Drill Order, except that helmet fittings will not be worn.

(2.) A Special Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 3-23 p.m. (Bombay time), railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Victoria Terminus, Masjid, Mazagon Byculla, Parel and Dadur Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the B. B. & C. I. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

2. There will be Company Drill for F Company at 8-15 p.m. at St Mary's College, Nesbit Road, on Monday the 7th inst.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th January.

1. The Corps will parade, at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder to-day, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort for the purpose of drill with 6 inch B.L., and 10 inch R.M.L. guns. Gun Layers are requested to attend for examination.

2. The Range-finding class will meet at the Arsenal Gate on Tuesday 8th inst. and at the Byculla Head-quarters on Friday 11th inst. at 6-45 a.m. No's 1 are requested to each detail a man to attend this class, and all members desirous of instruction are invited to attend.

3. There will be class firing at Colaba every Wednesday morning. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-12 a.m. Recruits are specially requested to avail themselves of this opportunity to fire their course.

4. There will be a meeting of the N-C Officers of No. 2 Company after Drill on Tuesday evening.

5. The Brake will leave the Corps Club as usual for Bandra on Drill nights at 8-15 p.m., commencing on Tuesday next.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 22nd December 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Sundry Demands.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,08,000	2,01,000	4,000	3,13,000
Or per mile of Railway	234	436	9	679
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	22,13,231	44,42,145	65,355	68,20,731
Total for 25 weeks	24,21,231	46,43,145	61,355	71,33,731
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,326	2,13,918	1,799	4,23,936
Per mile of Ry. &c.	233	651	4	918
Total to corresponding date &c.	22,72,205	44,44,930	63,706	77,80,691
Decrease for the week				Rs. 1,10,955
Do. to date				6,47,160

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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7 The Drawing-room at Calcutta—Fancy Dress Ball at Calcutta—Masonic Service at Calcutta.
8 Arrival of the Maharaja Jam Zamanis—Kunjput Mahasabha at Agra—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—The Nagpada Improvement Scheme—The Currency Reserve—The Madras S. P. C. A.
9 SPORTING NEWS: The Bombay Hunt—The Punjab Cricket Cup—Bombay High Schools Athletic Association.
10 The Golf Championship—Bombay Rifle Club—Royal Bombay Yacht Club—A Quaint form of Shikar—Cantonment Roads—Lord Sandhurst's Hounds.
11 The New Year's Honours.
12 Independent Order of Rechabites—Proclamation Parades—Naval Working in Bombay.
13 Death of Major-General Turner—The Madras Fine Arts Society—The Famine Commission.
14 The Imperial Forest School—Renewed Consideration of Agricultural Banks for India.
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DIVINE SERVICE.

EPIPHANY SUNDAY, 6TH JANUARY.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Tours in F.
Hymns—76, 78, Ave Verum "Gounod"—316.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns—79, 488 and 209.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—King Hall in E. flat.
The collections are for the Cathedral Schools.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Introit Hymn—76, Missa Cantata (Merbecke Hymns—169, 553 and 73.
Nunc Dimittis—Ponas Peregrinus.
11 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).
Hymns—30, 79 and 218.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—18, 75 and 265, Processional Hymn—274.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Esplanade Bombay).

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.
Hymns—382, 454, 497 and 365 Psalm 24. St. George's, Edinburgh.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
3 p.m.—Servants meeting
5 p.m.—Junior Epworth League.
6 p.m.—Divine Service. Preacher, C. E. Linzell followed by Communion Service.
8 p.m.—Prayer Meeting on Wednesday.
All Seats free, and Strangers Cordially Welcomed.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns—76, 316 and 78.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns—79, 483 and 177.
The offertories in the morning for Church Expenses; in the evening for the Pastor's Fund.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. H. Mac Neile.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist. Preacher Rev. M. H. Noel.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong and Carols. Preacher Rev. M. H. Noel.
Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist
9-30 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—165 and 78.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 30 p.m.—Even song and Sermon.
Hymns—212, 76, 175 and 179. Matins Time.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—Paraphrase—Tune 112.
Hymns—71, 13, 305.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
4-30 p.m.—Young Men's Guild in the Vestry.
6 p.m.—Evening Service,—Psalm 119, v 33, tune 168.
Hymns—223, 30, 2nd tune 310.
Anthem—'Enter not into judgment.'

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

11-30 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher, Rev F. Martin.
6 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. E. Martin.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Preacher, Rev. F. R. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. F. R. Atkins

ST. NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The north door of the Church is open every day till sunset for private prayer.

ST. STEPHENS, BANDRA.

11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 4TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been very irregular, showing a brisk to rapid rise in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar and at Nagpur, Khandwa, Hosangabad, Surat, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bellary, and slight changes elsewhere. Reading are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light.

The night temperatures is in excess of normal in the Madras Presidency, Berar and at Nagpur, Neemuch, Raipur, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Allahabad, Agra and Delhi; and the day temperature in large defect of normal in many places to the north of latitude 20°. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Cuddapah and the lowest 40° at Sirsa.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy in the Central and North-West Provinces and at Lahore, Sirsa, Mangalore, Bellary, Coimbatore and Negapatam.

Rain in light showers has fallen at Jubulpore and Raipur.

The isobars indicate that the weather to the eastwards of longitude 80° is unsettled, and moderate to fresh northerly winds are likely to blow along the West Coast. Local rain appears likley in the Central Provinces.

G. I. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 4.

Thursday's observations show that the barometer has risen slightly in Baluchistan and has fallen briskly in the Punjab, and slightly or briskly in Rajputana. It has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The disturbance in Persia has apparently entered North-West India, but is feeble and ill-defined. It has given light showers in Baluchistan. Pressure continues low in the Central Provinces and weather slightly unsettled over that area, where light showers have been received. A few very light showers have also been received in Bengal. Seoni reports a fall of one inch. Temperature has fallen rapidly to very rapidly in Bengal Central India, Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan and has risen rapidly to very rapidly in the Punjab and Sind. Mean temperature is in large defect in Rajputana, Gujarat and Lower Sind and is in considerable to large excess in east and centre of the Peninsula

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·903
Temperature of the Air	degree 72·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64·2
Dew Point	60·3
Relative humidity of Air	66·3
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 11 10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 79·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	66·7
General Directions of wind	N.N.E. E. N.W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 186

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT—January 3.

10 p.m.	71·0

FRIDAY—January 4.

1 a.m.	69·4
10 a.m.	72·1
2 p.m.	73·1
4 p.m.	72·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

COURAGE—BENN—January 2, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Archibald Vesty Courage, Lieut., Royal Navy, son of Henry Courage, Bobsey, Sussex, to Violet, daughter of Piercy Benn, Bombay.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

RALPH TATHAM—December 23, at Sea, Ralp., eldest son of the late Ralph Tatham, Ceylon Public Works Department.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GROVES—January 1, at Mullanoor, Coonoor, the wife of A. Norris Groves, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ARBUTHNOT—MINCHIN—December 31, at St Stephen's Church, Cotacamund, by the Rev C H Maiden, Henry FitzGerald Arbuthnot, of the Indian Forest Service, second son of the late Robert Keith Arbuthnot, M.A. formerly Vicar of St James, Ratcliff, to Ivy, daughter of John William Minchin, Esq of Fernwood, Cotacamund.

DEATHS.

FERNANDEZ—December 31, at his residence, Vepery, Madras, of Bright's disease, Joseph Adrian Fernandez, aged 34 years, 5 months and 1 day.

GRIFFIN—January 1, at Kotagiri, Albert Charles Griffin, aged 46.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1901.

THE ENGLISHMAN IN CHINA.

IN "The Englishman in China," by Alexander Michie, we have not only a review of the career of Sir Rutherford Alcock, the typical Englishman sent abroad as guardian of the interests of his fellow countrymen, but a resume of the events that marked the development of British and foreign relations with China during the Victorian Era. The author spares no pains to place his readers in possession for every fact and consideration which can influence them in the formation of a correct judgment on the Chinese question in its commercial and political aspect. The life of Sir Rutherford Alcock takes public quite a secondary place in the book, though his conduct of all proceedings entrusted to him, stands out prominently in these pages as having deserved and in most cases commanded success. Mr. Michie has studied his China thoroughly. If, at times, he is a little prolix, he must be forgiven, for he exhausts the whole topic, and leaves nothing to be said of former difficulties and crises in the Anglo-Chinese question, or indeed, the Franco or Russo-Chinese relations. He is a true philosopher in his consideration of the past. "It is impossible," he says, "to eliminate the historical, the human, and the general political elements from the problem. For both good and evil, we are the necessary outcome of our own antecedents, as are the Chinese of theirs, and if we had acquired a stock of experience of the Chinese, no less had they of us; indeed, if we fairly consider the matter, theirs was the most comprehensive." The British in China may in fact consider themselves the heirs of all the ages. "European intercourse had been one long lesson to the Chinese in the art of managing man from the West. Without meaning it, we had been teaching them how to treat us, just as we train animals to perform tricks; and the worst we can say of the Chinese is that they have bettered the instruction to their loss perhaps as well as ours." It is melancholy to think that while the commercial relations of the two countries left little to be desired, the attitude of the Chinese towards foreigners in all other matters made friendly intercourse an impossibility. Mr. Michie, in common with many others, holds that the constant submission of the British foreigner invited aggression, until at last our patience was exhausted and war ensued. He cites numerous instances in which the representatives of England tried turning the other cheek when struck, and he shows that it was only when we remembered to forget that counsel of perfection that we succeeded in sustaining our position and prestige. Every successive British Prime Minister impressed the duty of conciliation on their representatives in China and there was little fear of the virtue of forbearance becoming rusty for want of use.

Commerce being the chief interests of Englishmen in China, Mr. Michie's book is largely devoted to a discussion of its chief objects and customs. The opium trade takes first place. It was protected by the most severe laws against smuggling, but it is instructive to read of the system followed by the lawgivers, who were also daring lawbreakers. In the golden days, when an opium vessel anchored, it was visited by a mandarin who formally demanded of the captain his business and received the stereotyped answer that he wanted wood and water. The mandarin gravely read an imperial edict ordering the captain to depart directly he had obtained his supplies, slipped the edict back into his boot, and asked how many chests of opium were on board. There was little delay in settling how much he should have for his share and he departed happy. Immediately the mandarin had left the vessel, merchant junks appeared, the opium was promptly transhipped, payment made and the vessel sailed away again, no one any the worse for the utter disregard of the strictest laws. It was little use for Commissioner Lin to try to break his countrymen of their love for opium by ordering them to desist from its use within a year or be decapitated if not cured by that time. He did not convert the people, though in the violence of his efforts he imprisoned all the foreign merchants in Canton, and made them give up opium worth £2,000,000. This was over sixty years ago, long before Sir Rutherford Alcock's day. He landed first in China in 1844, at the age of thirty-three, and was appointed Consul at Foochow, though he acted for four months at Amoy. He set himself from the first to re-establish the ascendancy of British authority within his sphere, and the result was that while he remained on the best terms with the Chinese local authorities, his own countrymen felt that they had beside them a man on whose interpretation of the dignity of a British representative they could rely. Hitherto the Consuls had been content with the shed the Chinese set apart as a residence. Mr. Alcock designed and had his own residence built at Amoy on a commodious site, taking up the position he meant to occupy at once. His wife accompanied him to China, and her mother and sister followed the next year. This was a new departure in social life, for then even adventurous travellers were not welcome outside the prescribed limits. It was not until 1855 that sportsmen and travellers went without disguise into the forbidden country. Mr. Alcock later was sent to Shanghai as Consul, and there he continued to win respect and confidence. When he left Shanghai for the senior Consulate of Canton, he received a flattering testimonial from the British, French and American residents. It is like reading a fairy tale to follow Mr. Michie's interesting chapter on the shipping engaged in the Chinese trade. He gives it in historical sequence from the stately and slow East Indiaman to the ocean racer of the present day. The glorious monopoly which the early ships enjoyed was not without its advantages to the captains of the vessels. The officers and petty officers had in proportion the same opportunities. Indeed, one is inclined to wonder where the shareholders came in when we read of the perquisites and "indulgences" that fell to a mere captain's lot. Four or five voyages were considered an ample period in which to secure a fine independence. The captains were allowed the passage money, which was valued by one of their number at £1,500 a voyage, besides fifty-six tons of cargo. In claiming compensation when the monopoly ceased Captain Innes showed "that he made on the average of his three last voyages, £6,100 per voyage—of which £180 was pay!—without counting profits on investments for the loss of which he rather handsomely waived compensation. £8,000 to £10,000 per voyage was reckoned a not extravagant estimate of a Captain's emoluments. But they were not satisfied even with such lucky chances, they carried on systematic smuggling with Continental and even British ports, and found pretexts if called to account for having put in at ports in which they had no manifest business. The islands round the British coasts were honestly alarmed when measures to suppress

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PRECAUTIONS IN CAPE COLONY.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The authorities at Capetown are preparing for all contingencies and are removing the Boer prisoners on board the transports.

Recruiting for the new Defence Corps is going on briskly and all classes of Loyalists are joining it.

A Town Guard is being formed and Martial Law has been extended.

A BURGHER PEACE COMMITTEE.

An influencial Burgher Peace Committee has been formed at Pretoria for the purpose of acquainting the Burghers now in the field of the real situation, especially Lord Kitchener's plan for lasgering the Burghers who have surrendered with their families and stock, which Lord Kitchener has personally explained to the Committee.

LORD ROBERTS IN OFFICE.

Lord Roberts begins his duties at the War Office to-morrow.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

Colonel Tulloch with 250 of the 26th Beluchis and a detachment of Australians and Japanese has started on a punitive expedition to Kaolying.

Sir E. Satow, the British Minister at Peking, is now convalescent.

INDIAN CONTINGENT CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

Casualty lists for the Indian Contigent in China have been received for the period comprising 1st to 28th December. They show no deaths amongst Europeans and only fourteen amongst natives. Disease a most prevalent being pneumonia and bronchitis.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRANCO-ENGLISH AGREEMENT.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that an agreement has been concluded between France and England, whereby the former renounces her rights in Newfoundland in exchange for Gambia.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, JAN. 4.

With the approval of the Commander-in-Chief in India the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Erinpura Irregular Force—Captain (temporary Major) Hughes, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant during the absence of Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Cole, on leave, out of India.

Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments on the Stations Staff :—Captain Minogue, 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, Officiating Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Nasarabad, is confirmed in the appointment with effect from 24th November last, vice Captain Davis, Royal Irish Regiment, deceased. 28th Bombay Pioneers—Lieutenant Lane, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander; Lieutenant More, Double Company Officer and Quarter-master, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Lane, vacated. 2nd Bombay Grenadiers—Lieutenant Edwardes, Double Company Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Lloyd, vacated on promotion, dated 9th November. 16th Bombay Cavalry—Lieutenant Fagan, Squadron Officer and officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant, with effect from 2nd November, vice Lieutenant Alexander, appointed 4th Squadron Commander.

The undermentioned officers are directed to report themselves on 15th January to the Controller of the Military Accounts, Bombay Command, Poona, for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction for the appointment of Acting Paymaster :—Lieutenant Jennings Bromly, 20 Hussars; Lieutenant Drysdale, Royal Scots; Lieutenant Isacke, West Yorkshire Regiment.

The undermentioned officers will attend next course of garrison instruction, commencing at Poona on 23rd January, and will report themselves to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for instruction on the 22nd idem:—Lieutenant Macnab, 1st Battalion the Buffs, East Kent Regiment; Captain Bannerman-Philips, 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment; Captain Ford, 4th Bombay Rifles; Captain Britten, 10th Bombay Light Infantry; Lieutenant Ross, 13th Bombay Infantry Captain Cumberlege, 23rd Bombay Rifles; Captain Alexander, Erinpura Irregular Force.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Lieutenant Scott, 12th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have leave of absence :—Royal West Kent Regiment 1st Battalion—Captain Hatham, 6 months on medical certificate out of India. Ordnance Department—Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Holland, 12 months leave on private affairs in India. Commissariat transport Department—Conductor Joyce, 6 months leave on medical certificate, in India.

Extensions of leave have been granted to the following officers :—Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Garwood, 2 months on medical certificate; 2nd Bombay Lancers—Lieutenant Hinsell to 13th July 1901 on medical certificate, 12th Bombay Infantry, Lieutenant Scott 3months on private affairs; 16th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant White 2 months on medical certificate Military Works,—Sub-Conductor Hennessy 2 months on medical certificate.

The head-quariers and Wing of the 16th Bombay Infantry left Poona for Bombay, enroute to Jubalipur, land, this evening, by two special troop-trains. The first train consisting three British and four naive officers with 2 1st non-commissioned Officers and men and 21 followers, under the charge of Captain Mead left at 7-20 p.m. The second train in charge Major Liegh with the same number of officers and men left at 8 p.m. A large number of other regiments, and sepoys, were present on the Station to bid them off. The band of the 16th and 17th Bombay Infantry played out. The troops leave Bombay in two days time for Somaliland.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

SITTING AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

At the Viceroy's Council to-day, a small measure was introduced extending to the Indian Army the arrangement already obtaining at home, whereby any soldier who becomes insane is at once discharged. Mr. R. H. Henderson was added to the Select Committees on the two Assam Bills and Mr. Ashton to the Select Committee on the Mines Bill.

The Council adjourned to 18th instant.

GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATION.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet-Major P. G. Shewell, Military Accounts Branch, is transfered to temporary half pay.

Good service pension vacated by Surgeon-General McWittie is confered on Colonel J. H. Newman, I. M. S.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H. B. H. John is posted as Magistrate of Abu, vice Mr. Smith.

Lieutenant-Colonel Yate is confirmed as Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan.

DISBANDING LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

Lumsden's horse have been disbanded. The troopers were paid off this morning and most of them leave for up-country to-night to resume their appointments, which have been generously kept open for them. Colonel Lumsden and some of the officers remain for the present in Calcutta.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

MADRAS, JAN. 3.

The Bank of Madras has declared a dividend of eight per cent. per annum, and carried forward Rs. 92,859.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE YOUNG QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

PROSPECTS OF THE LADY DOCTOR.

WANTED A "SAINTLY MILLIONAIRE."

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The Exhibition of Irish Industries opened on Wednesday at the Town Hall, Windsor, was honoured by a visit from the Queen; an event which was a special mark of favour to the Irish people, as it is some decades since her Majesty has visited any exhibition of the kind. The hour chosen was half-past twelve, before the public or the Press were admitted. The Queen drove up to the Town Hall in an open carriage drawn by a pair of white horses, and accompanied by the Duchess of York and Lady Southampton. A platform had been arranged by means of which her Majesty, in alighting, was not obliged to mount the steps, which were enclosed under an awning, the roof draped with the Union Jack and the sides decorated with ivy. Her Indian attendant supported her at one side and her groom on the other, and in the entrance hall her Majesty entered her wheeled chair, and was carried upstairs in it to to the rooms on the first floor, where the exhibition was held. The Earl of Arran, K. P., and the Earl of Lucan, K.P., received the Queen at the head of the stairs on behalf of the Irish workers, and on entering the room her Majesty was met by a reception committee consisting of all the ladies who are at the head of the industries exhibited. Among them were the Duchess of Abercorn, the Countess of Arran, the Countess of Lucan, and the Countess of Mayo. The Queen, who was looking remarkably well, was dressed entirely in black, with a trimming of Astrakhan bordering her cloth jacket and a small circular veil thrown back over her bonnet. Wheeled in her chair round the room, her Majesty, wearing spectacles, seemed to note every object, and expressed her appreciation of the beautiful lace and exquisite embroideries. She selected for special admiration at the Killarney furniture stall an oval rosewood basket with inlay of satinwood and open sides. Here the Duchess of York bought a bookcase with motto, "Heureux ceux qui aiment a lire." The Queen made no purchases during her visit which lasted about half-an-hour, but promised that Princess Henry of Battenberg should buy some things for her on her arrival later on. With the Duchess of York, whose mourning was relieved by violets in her toque, her Majesty left the Town Hall and went for a drive.

The young Queen of Holland, who has as strong a will as George the Third of England, has pursued a policy of her own, while her Ministers followed another. The Queen sent the Gelderland to Delagoa Bay in opposition to the will of her Ministers, who are now being blamed for their weakness. Foreign journalists who apply to the usual sources for information are told in confidential whispers that the idea of offering Mr. Kruger a Dutch cruiser was entirely that of the Minister of the Navy. I need not tell you that this as a matter of fact is untrue. Dr. Leyds also comes in for his share of the blame. He committed, I was told, an unpardonable breach of confidence in publishing the Queen's telegram, which was only a reply to Mr. Kruger's from Marseilles. Dr. Leyds, in publishing it alone, made it appear a spontaneous manifestation. Mr. Kruger has been punished severely for this indiscretion. He has been received indeed by the Queen, but in a form that ought to be even more unpleasant than the German Emperor's blunt refusal. On Friday The Hague papers received a Note communicated by the Court Chamberlain that the President of the South African Republic had applied to the Queen for an audience, and that no answer had been given. A further Note appeared on Saturday morning, stating that no answer had yet been sent to the President's application for an audience. In fact, Mr. Kruger was kept waiting two days in his hotel apartments for admission to the Royal presence, and then he was not considered to be paying a visit, but to be attending an audience. Nobody was present at this reception of Mr. Kruger but the young Queen and her mother—neither Dr. Leyds nor any Dutch Cabinet Ministers—so that, just like the reception at the Elysee in Paris, it was a mere informal, unpolitical affair.

Mr. Kruger expected something very different. There was not a flag on the Government buildings. I can well agree with a French journalist, the correspondent of an ardent pro-boer paper, who on returning from the visit, on the Queen's behalf, of MM. Pierson and de Beaufort, wrote to his paper that the scene at the Hotel des Indes, with flowers and banners everywhere, reminded him of a first-class funeral. I find from French fellow-journalists that the line they all take, pro-Boerthough they be, is that we have seen the last of Mr. Kruger.

The nuptial toilette of Queen Wilhelmina will be made of silver tissue woven at Lyons, and cut out in Paris. It has been sent to The Hague, and just handed over to Vrow van Emsdede-Winkler, directress of the School of Design of Industrial Arts at Amsterdam. The skirt is in the tunic form now fashionable and forming a wide, long train. It, as well as the corsage, will be edged with embroidery designed at that school and furnished by the pupils. The design will be orange flowers embroidered in silver thread and dotted over with small silver discs. The lilies are ready to be applied. Some priceless old lace will be used on the tablier. Some of the French papers who want the young Queen to go on showing fine spirit trust that she will enter the church to be married leaning on Mr. Kruger's arm. The moral effect, they promise her, would be electrifying, &c. I would prove, contrary to what Count von Bulow says, that interest alone does not move the heart of nations!

Now that the numbers of the woman doctor are so largely on the increase, it is interesting to learn what future lies before her. In the latest report of the London School of Medicine, which claims to have trained 254 medical women, it is stated that nearly every town of importance in India has a qualified woman doctor. There are also several in China and South Africa, and even one in Persia. At home there are various civil and Municipal posts open to them, and women act as medical officers to the female staff of post offices and to life insurance companies. Women are also medical inspectors to high schools for girls and to certain waif and stray socities; they lecture for the London School Board, the Local Government Board, and the Church Army. They are on the medical staffs of country asylums, workhouses, and hospitals, and in fact there is scarcely any restrictions to their sphere of usefulness. One lady is mentioned of having married a doctor and she is now acting as a working partner in his practice. The union presents a new and interesting aspect both for matrimony and medicine. We wonder if the doctors ever differ, and in which capacity—professional or marital?

An historical work, which Messrs. Longmans will publish in the coming year, will be Mr. W. H. Wilkins's "Caroline of Anspach," in two volumes. This work is intended to be a description of Court life and the manners of Society during the reigns of the first two Georges. Prince George of Wales, with his wife Caroline, went, after the former's quarrel with his father, to live in Leicester House, in the north-east corner of Leicester Fields, as Leicester-square was then called. The Princess's very lively and crowded receptions in Leicester House afford abundant material for social portraiture. When George and Caroline became King and Queen they gratified the town by reviving a Royal custom of dining in public. The Duchess of Marlborough observed that Queen Caroline "never was half an hour without saying something shocking to somebody or other, even when she intended to oblige, and generally very improper discourse for a public room." It needed strong speech to shock Society in those days—though a change for the better in manners and tone was discernible, and though Sir Robert Walpole's humour was voted out of date and coarse, Thackeray notwithstanding, the social historian has a rich field for investigation in the Georgian epoch.

It is to be hoped that a new fashion with which we are threatened will be nipped in the bud. Ladies, we hear, are soon to have their arms and shoulders, when in evening dress, painted in artistic designs. Has not Mr. Meredith told us that "woman will be the last to be civilized by man?" This reversion to the tight-fitting suits of "woad" of our ancestors rather supports that remark. We shudder to think of the uses to which an advertising age will put this new fashion if it ever comes into vogue. It will be a terrible thing to look down into the well-filled stalls of a theatre and see the shoulders of the ladies proclaiming the merits of our numerous competitive soaps. And there is a further difficulty who is to do the painting? To decorate one's own shoulders with a landscape or a decorative device will be at once an athletic and artistic feat of which few ladies are capable. The suggestion that the fashion might find pleasant and remunerative work for our straggling young artists is not for a moment to be considered. The permanent tattoo would, perhaps, in some respects be the most convenient solution. But fashions change, and tattoos don't. Let us, therefore, give no countenance to the proposed innovation.

"Please I am a little English girl." Such is the new and very pretty version of the old Roman Civis Romanus sum. One of the nicest stories we have heard for some time is told by a correspondent in Pretoria. The little event occurred at Barberton soon after our occupation of that town. Martial law, of course, prevailed, and everybody had to be furnished with a pass. Three little children, the oldest of whom was about six, were halted by the correspondent standing timidly some twenty paces from a formidable sentry, who was pacing his beat and challenging all who approached. How were the children to pass this grim Cerberus? We want to go past, please said the little six years old. Very well, go on, no one will hurt you. But won't the sentry stop us? Tell him you're a little English girl suggested the correspondent. The little figures moved timidly forwards. The sentinel, who had heard the dialogue, entered into the humour of the situation. "Halt! who goes there?" came the terrifying challenge. "Please, I'm a little English girl." "Pass, little English girl, all's well." This pretty story deserves to rank with the equally pretty picture of Lord Roberts playing with the children and resenting the interuption of an officer on business. We have had a few glimpses into child life during the war. It must have been a tremendous event for them also—bringing its new interests, its new sights and sounds, and alas! its new sufferings, too. May we not hope and believe that the worst of these latter are now over, and that everything is being done for the comfort and protection of the women and children.

Lady Warwick would like to discover a "saintly millionare" willing to become the pious founder of a women's agricultural and horticultural college. The Hostel at Reading, whose object is to provide education in these subjects for women, has existed for two years, and already enrolled students to the number of 117. Lady Warwick finds that the scheme has now somewhat outgrown the limits of one person's responsibility and purse. She therefore appeals for a saintly millionaire. £100,000 was subscribed in ten days for a college at Khartoum, and Lady Warwick thinks that English women are "as important, if perhaps they are less interesting," as the Soudanese. Saints are, however, not usually millionaires. To become one requires an instinct of acquisitiveness scarcely compatible with the odour of sanctity. But though saints can hardly become millionaires, millionaries may hope to become saints. The first thing for a millionaire to do, if he aspires to be canonised, is as swiftly as possible to cease to be a millionaire. Lady Warwick kindly suggests to him one way in which that step may be conveniently and advantageously taken.

Mme. Petit is not the first Frenchwoman to achieve the distinction of becoming a full-fledged lawyer, for Mlle. Jeanne Chauvin, was the first lady to take advantage of the new French degree which enables women to practise at the Bar. She took out her degree of doctor of laws at the University about four years ago. On that occasion she fairly astonished the examiners not only by the excellence of her thesis, but also by the brilliancy of her powers in defending it. Mlle Chauvin in no way resembles the new woman which our novelists delight to create for our amusement. She is short of stature and of fair complexion, while the winsome expression of her countenance makes her an ideal type of the sweet graduate. She has given it to be understood that she does not intend to seek practice in the ordinary way, but considering that she has a mission will confine herself to cases which involve the defence of women, children, and orphans having no protectors. It is a noble aim, and all will wish her success in carrying it out. The Paris law faculty at present has five women on its books, three of whom are as yet only students. As far as experience goes there is no need to fear an invasion by women of the legal profession, for in America and elsewhere where women are allowed to take the necessary degrees very few of them ever go into practice afterwards, but are content, once their ambition has been achieved, to again take up those domestic duties which fall to woman in her natural sphere of life.

News has been received of Madame Calve, who has been credited by a French writer with the idea of going to India, in order to study the Buddhist religion. The popular prima donna has really been holiday making in Turkey, and she also spent some time at Athens before she went to Constatinople, where it seems she was received by the Sultan. She is now at Cairo, preparing to take a trip up the Nile, as far at any rate as the First Cataract. It is unlikely that she will sing in Egypt; but she hopes to return in the early spring to Paris, and also to appear in London during the opera seasons.

Surely Dame Fashion was never in mood more luxurious than at present, when the very simplicity of a gown is a deceit which is the despair of the would-be followers of this capricious Dame whose purses are not so elastic as to admit of a price being paid for one gown which should have done duty for two or three. This very appearance of simplicity is a snare and a delusion, as a hundred-and-one little details go towards the fashioning of such a gown, which must be cut and made by a first-class hand, or a dismal failure is inevitable. Even furs are not hardly ever left simple and unadorned. Fashion demands additions to their beauty in the way of lace, embroideries, chiffon, and applications of satin or velvet. A plain jacket of astrachan or sealskin is certainly a thing of beauty, and would hardly seem to need these additions. But it is a luxurious age, and one that demands change and novelty, and so our fur garments are cut and worried into curious shapes, and decorated in a weird manner with different kinds of fur and fabrics. If not carried to excess there is much that is charming in a fur coat brightened by a touch of colour. Examined by a line of velvet or gold edging of gold braid for instance take one of black astrachan. It fastens at the left side, and has a band of pale blue velvet, and silver braid to edge it. The collar and cuffs are of the velvet embroidered with black chenille and silver braid, and a muff which accompanies the jacket has a large rosette of pale blue velvet for its decoration.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

It is satisfactory to note that the Cycling collection of old-time cycles, which is at very great extent illustrated the evolution of the machine from the hobby-horse up to the modern cycle, is going to become a permanent exhibition at the South Kensington Museum. Of course the consent of the owners of the various machines has to be obtained before it is certain whether all these cycles which were exhibited at the Stanley Show will be exhibited at the South Kensington Museum, but there is little doubt that such will be given, and so the nation will have the history of the cycle in permanent exhibition. The whole thing has been distinctly good, and it is a matter for congratulation to all concerned that the sport should result such recognition of its strength and permanency at the hands of those in authority.

Recently there has been introduced a new type of frame known as the cross-frame, apparently the chief reason for the introduction is the desire to give a fillip to the trade, it being argued that the long standard diamond frame has had its day, and that many new records will be drawn to the pastime by the introduction of the new pattern. Already a number of the cross-frame machines are to be seen, but it is doubtful whether they will be adopted to the great extent anticipated, owing to their extreme rigidity. Rigidity up to a certain point is in every way excellent, but it is quite possible to have a machine which is too rigid, and which—especially over rough roads—entails a certain amount of discomfort. However the matter of this extreme rigidity could be easily overcome by the use of a good comfortable and springy saddle. It will be interesting to see how the new departure is supported by the public.

One is very often confronted with the question as to what becomes of the many old bicycles which must every year be discarded as useless and out of date. The question is a somewhat difficult one, because it is only now and again that these old machines are discovered as being used in any way at all. Recently, however, there has been a discovery of old bicycle saddles being used on steam round-abouts, whilst old ordinary bicycles have also been fulfilling what is, after all, a very useful function, i.e., stopping gaps in broken hedges. Years ago the very thought of a fine—then up to date—high bicycle ever descending to being used as a stop gap for a hedge, would have sounded like an indignity indeed; but one is forced to remember the lines:

"Imperial Cæsar, dead and turned to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away."

The winnings of the leading English and Continental cracks during the last twelve months are reported to be as follows: Bouhours £800, Taylor £600, Walters £530, Robl £520, Bauge £420, Chase £320, Linton £295. None of the figures are very large, but if they are to be relied upon they show that there is still a good living to be made on the Continent by crack riders, though it is very evident that the days of big earnings are past. There was a time when the top sawyers could make their thousand or two.

Quite a correspondence is going on in one of the amateur papers as to the elimination of waste in the transmission of power in motor cycles. On the one hand correspondents are urging the adoption of roller and ball bearings to those parts which are at present running on plain bearings, and on the other hand the makers of these plain bearing machines are affirming that their mode is entirely satisfactory, and the best, and although frictional loss is acknowledged, they propose to surmount the difficulty by adding more horse power. The suggestion, although affording a way out of the difficulty, is crude in the extreme. Obviously the economical way is to save the loss of friction by the insertion of roller and ball bearings. This is bound to come—indeed, some such machines are already with us—and it is a departure in which, perhaps for the first time in the motor history, England is setting the lead to France.

There was quite an epidemic of dinners last week and early this, amongst the London cycling clubs, the Anerley B.C., Bath Road C.C., Kingsdale C.C., Polytechnic C.C., and the Silverdale C.C., being some of the principal clubs to sit down at their annual banquets. At the Anerley B.C. dinner we were informed that Mr. Harry Carwardine had decided to present the club with another cup to take the place of the Carwardine Cup won this year by F. D. Frost. The late cup was made of silver and valued at 300guineas but the new cup is to surpasses this in value and to be made of gold, so the amateurs will have another valuable trophy to compete for in a hundred-mile race.

Bicycle stealing is receiving some very severe punishment, by way of example, because it is felt to be an exceptionally objectionable form of theft. In the old days the penalty for horse stealing was hanging, and many cyclists who have been victims of the cycle thief are disposed to wish that capital punishment was the result of cycle stealing. It often happens that the cycle stolen is the property of some hard working person who by sheer self-denial has saved sufficient to purchase a bicycle, on which he sought exercise, pleasure and economy by daily riding to and from his place of business. When a machine is stolen under circumstances as piteous as this, the perpetrator of the offence, if brought to book, should be made to suffer severely.

Writing on the subject of Dunlop road racing tyres, Longlost of "Bicycling News" recently said: "On a pair I have now in use that have been ridden over 3,000 miles. I have only had a single puncture, and they are as far as appearance goes, as good as when I first had them. Again my experience, I found, on enquiry, is not by any means unique, as, ask anyone I may, I am met with the same reply."

G. I. P. VOLUNTEERS IN CAMP.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

IGATPURI CAMP, JAN. 3.

The G. I. P. Railway Volunteers who began their annual period of training in camp on Thursday last, closed an interesting week with a hard and instructive day's work when the general inspection was held to-day by Brigadier-General Ventris. There have been somewhat fewer men in camp this year than on former occasions, owing to the heaviness of the railway traffic, the number under canvas being a little over three hundred. The camp was well laid out in the fine situation where it has been pitched for years, and the surrounding country has afforded excellent scope for the newer training that is now considered essential. Ceremonial parades are no longer the order; field exercises have taken their place, and though the work is ever so much harder it is intensely interesting and the men enjoy it immensely. Work began to-day at half past seven this morning, when the men paraded for field firing exercise, fifteen rounds of ball ammunition being issued to each man. According to the scheme of operations, the corps was to form the centre in an attack upon the rear guard of a convoy on the road to Bombay. The idea was thus stated in the orders for the day:—"A" Force:—A convoy is marching by road to Bombay and a portion of the covering party, or rear guard is holding the line of Ghats south of the Railway and covering their movements, "B" Force:—A brigade of four battalions has been detailed to follow up and if possible intercept this convoy at the Reversing Station. A portion of the rear guard of "A" force is holding a position at Bala Killa, "B" force forms for attack, the G. I. P. Volunteers forming the central battalion of the first line and carrying out the direct movement. In pursuance of this scheme the men, who are a very fine-looking body, were marched out and executed over rough country that was described as being typical of South Africa. After going a considerable distance along the main road they were halted in a dip in a field off the roadway on the right. The position to be attacked was over two thousand yards away on the left, where the view was closed in by a lofty hill. The intervening ground was broken by hills and nullahs and was at intervals well wooded with trees and shrubs. As an exercising ground for showing the value of cover it could not have been surpassed. The advance of the firing line towards the position to be attacked had been practised in sections but a ball was being used to-day the General decided that the firing line should advance together. The attacking movements were admirably carried out, sections of skirmishers being first thrown out and as the supports advanced and were eventually merged in the firing line the order became very widely extended. The going was exceedingly rough; nullahs had to be crossed, hills ascended and when the men were not travelling over very stoney ground they were ploughing through heavy soil or slipping on the short grass of the ascents and descents. There were other dangers of the way too, and at least one company on the left flank were temporarily diverted from their course. This was effected by a cobra which barred the straight path and as the men had not come out to hunt snakes, they executed a wide flanking movement. Gaining the crest of a hill the attack was opened on targets at 1,200 yards and 600 yards, the men meanwhile taking full advantage of the cover. With the extended firing line the great advantage of khaki as an aid to invisibility was very apparent. By degrees the advance was made to the crest of the hill and shooting was continued at 400 yards and thereafter getting closer in still, the attack was concentrated on chatties at 200 yards. Some large targets which were unduly visible at this range were lowered by the orders of the General, so that attention might not be fixed upon them. All through, very good practice was made and an enemy in the position indicated, which lay low, would have wisely retired before the attacking force had expended much ammunition. The shooting was maintained until all the ammunition was exhausted and then the men fell out for rest and refreshment. The officers were photographed and thereafter the corps was formed up and Brigadier-General Ventris addressed the men. Regarding the numbers on parade, the turn out, he said, though not so great as he had seen it in at least one former year, was very creditable, and he was quite sure that all attended who possibly could turn out. The appearance of the men was all that could be desired. One or two rifles might have been a little better cared for. In regard to the field firing that morning, he was very pleased with it indeed. The position was well chosen, and the whole thing was realistic. Probably he was a little spoiled what their Commanding Officer intended on account of safety precautions as he didn't want to see anybody shot, the ground was intelligently used and the men worked very well. "I think," he added, "we perhaps allowed you in some cases to come a little too close to your target, and some of the targets were a little too big and it was human nature to fire at them." The men were then marched back to camp by an easier and more direct route than they had come, and as the field firing exercise had occupied about three hours, they were quite ready for breakfast on their return.

THE DEFENCE OF IGATPURI.

In the afternoon the corps were exercised in another exceedingly interesting piece of work, this taking the form of an attack on and the defence of Igatpuri Railway Station. The mimic fight served to illustrate the Igatpuri Defence Scheme. The general idea of operations was that the Station buildings, having been placed in a state of defence in accordance with the scheme, were attacked by a force representing armed mutineers. Twenty rounds of blank ammunition per man were issued for this exercise. The corps were paraded at three o'clock and shortly afterwards the defenders under Lieutenant Dangerfield marched off to take up their positions. The attacking force under Captain Hart afterwards marched off across country to work round to the station. After leaving the main road the mutineers struck a nullah and following its course, they came upon the railway line at a point a considerable distance below the station on the Bombay side. Here the metals ran across a small bridge which covered a stream and this bridge was marked to be blown up. After the line had been carefully scouted, the main body of the mutineers crossed the metals leaving a party to seize a goods train coming from Bombay and thereafter to blow up the bridge. Proceeding cautiously across more or less undulating country they advanced in two lines in extended order the object in the first instance being to drive in the pickets of the defenders. Before they got into action it was seen that the party on the line had stopped a train coming from the station, had captured the goods train from Bombay, and were preparing to run into the station. Shortly afterwards firing opened on the extreme left of the attack where a section whose object was to cut off the water supply to Igatpuri, engaged a picket concealed in a brushwood at the foot of the reservoir hill. Then the goods train was seen on the right making a dash for the station. It was fired at by the defenders' picket stationed in a field on the right of the line who thereafter quickly retired as the train passed under the bridge outside the station to be attacked and smashed up by an armoured train sent out in the first instance to assist it in. The main body of the attack then made a rush for the position. One party climbed up on the main road at the point where it is carried by the bridge over the line and running along under the wall passed through a wicket and were on the railway premises. They found themselves under the cover of a wooden hut inside a square compound protected by a wall and instantly opened fire on the defenders. The engagement quickly became hot and the armoured train moved to and fro receiving and giving a terrific fire. The defenders were distinguished by white handkerchiefs tied around the left arm, but apparently this did not prevent serious mistakes. While the first party of mutineers were attacking from the cover of the small compound, the remainder of the party came up behind the outer wall and blazed away at their comrades at close quarters. Some of the latter turned round and paid back the compliment, until the mistake was discovered. A small party of three of whom the leader was an officer made a capital dash around the bridge and over a garden wall and from the cover of a flower bed raked the armoured train as it passed their line of vision. Then they dashed off again and fired from another point and making their way into the station found that the fight was ended. The object of the operations was to show the success with which the railway station could be defended. The goods train and its party of mutineers were theoretically destroyed by the armoured train and the other attacking party were considered to have no chance against the defence conducted from the strongly fortified railway works. The advance of the attackers in actual war conditions would probably have been carried out more slowly and cautiously in the earlier stages than was the case. The display was, however, very fine and the natives, a large number of whom looked on were greatly interested. The fight was over about five o'clock when the men were marched back to camp. The "armoured" train used in the defence scheme was christened "Bobs" and while the wagon was made bullet-proof with teak and sand bags behind the iron, the engine was protected by material to represent a metal plate of a thickness which cannot be penetrated by a rifle bullet. Brigadier-General Ventris, and Major Shipp the commandant of the corps, rode on the train.

The social side of the week's life in camp has been very enjoyable. On Monday night or rather on Tuesday morning the corps entertained the men of Lumsden's Horse on their arrival at Igatpuri. Preparations had been previously made for the entertainment of the troopers when it was first expected they would arrive, but all that provision had to go for naught. On Monday night detonators were placed on the line to herald the approach of the special train and it is said that the first exclamation of an officer of Lumsden's Horse on being awakened by the discharge of the signals was, "Now, then lads, under cover"! He awoke one I may, I am met with the same reply."

THE NEW YEAR IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

The new century has found Calcutta dipped, though not engrossed, in a series of festivities. As the Metropolitan pointed out in the impressive sermon he preached at the midnight service at the Calcutta cathedral last night, the meeting of the centuries—the 19th that none of us have seen commence, and the 20th that none of us will live to accompany to its close, is altogether a solemn epoch in our lives. So evidently thought a large section of the European community, for the cathedral was thronged, hardly a seat in the huge edifice appearing vacant when men looked round upon their fellow worshippers in the silent pause that was broken by the striking of the midnight hour that ushered in the new year. As one left the building the air resounded with the wail of native conch shells and the weird siren notes of the steamers in the port, a babel of pæan and lament, as incongruous as the contrast between the parting organ notes of the solemn hymn:—

The day, Thou gavest, Lord, is ended,

with which the service concluded, and the festive clatter of "Old Lang Syne" that one heard being hammered out at a dance as one stepped into a neighbouring street. Solemn or gay the new century is here and Calcutta is returning to its ordinary occupations.

The Christmas week has been full of events of more local than general interest. Calcutta has been, if possible, fuller than usual. Amongst our visitors have been the Chief Justices of Bombay and Madras and a host of lesser lights. The compounds of the clubs are full of tents occupied by members unable to find accommodation elsewhere, and almost everybody's house room has been strained to its utmost capacity in hospitable endeavour to put up the maximum possible of guests. The drawing room and the first levee were indicative of the condition of the city generally, the number of presentations being unusually great and the rooms of Government House filled, though the arrangements were so good that no special crowding occurred.

The Viceroy's Cup race, as you have already learnt by telegraph, was one of the biggest surprises on record in the history of this historic event. The local tipsters were altogether out of it, and a few people in Bombay seem to have been almost the only ones who had an inkling of the real form of the winner. The bookies, of course, have reaped a harvest, and one gets rather tired of the young man who had an inspiration at the last moment, or who walked into the upguard's stall at the totalisator by mistake, or did any of the hundred and one things that the lucky individual always manages to do who comes out a winner on such a generally discouraging an occasion. Calcutta, however, does not take these things very seriously and the broker and the planter have only been working a bit the harder for another flutter to make up.

The Honours list has been well received here, the principal criticism one hears is at the omission of the name of the man of the moment—Colonel Lumsden. The reason for his not being gazetted for any honour in the New Year's list, however, is not far to seek. The services with which his name is associated have been Imperial and not local. They should rightly, therefore, be recognised in the London and not the Calcutta roll, and the latter has not yet been published as far as South Africa is concerned. That the leader of the Indian Volunteer Contingent that has covered itself with fame on the veldt is still plain Colonel, means only, therefore, that her Majesty the Queen has personal decorations to bestow upon the Colonies as well as upon India, for services in the South African campaign, and that the time has not yet come for announcing them.

The committee of the Tollyganj Show this year very wisely decided to confine their attentions to horses, and the dogs, therefore, in which Calcutta has never been specially interested were left out of the programme this year. With the result of increased excellence in the horse exhibits the gathering last Monday was one of the biggest upon record and amongst the most cheery.

Of memorial dinners there has been a crop. The Rugbeians, Allequians, Cliftonians, Wickambists, Uppinghamians, Haileyburians and Harrovians have all been holding gatherings at which various "old boys" have held forth. At that of the Harrovians, which was given by the late headmaster, now the Metropolitan of India, Bishop Weldon told a story which is too good to be omitted. Speaking of the five Viceroys of India who were at one time or other of their youth, boys at Harrow, he said that but for an accident the Duke of Wellington's famous remark about the battle of Waterloo having been won in the playing fields of Eton, might possibly have run otherwise: for Lord Wellesley, the brother of the Duke, was at Harrow, and it was only the boyish scrape that sent him down from that institution and on to Eton that prevented the younger and more famous brother from also being a Harrovian.

Of coming social events the most important is the reception that is preparing to welcome Colonel Lumsden and his men. The Lieutenant-Governor meets them at the station. The Viceroy attends the evening party in their honour and every thing possible is being done to adequately express the very strong popular feeling that prevails here in regard to the gallant exploits of Lumsden's Horse. The Corps was formed and equipped in Calcutta, the tea, jute and indigo industries, which centre here, being especially strongly represented both in its ranks and on subscription list. Colonel Lumsden himself belongs almost as much to Calcutta as to Assam. Calcutta, therefore, has an especial feeling of proprietorship in the force, and it has good reason to be proud of its representatives. It will not be exactly a G. I. V. day to-morrow when the Corps arrive, but a very good imitation of the enthusiasm that rent London on the occasion of the return of its soldier citizens will be forthcoming, and if kindness could kill, Lumsden's troopers would be in greater danger than in any of their battles.

THE DELAPIDATED TOMB OF AURANGZEB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our kind and benign Government have of late began to take special care in preserving ancient monuments at considerable expense. It is however a pity that several of these are not properly looked after by persons in charge of them. A tomb of Emperor Aurangzeb is an instance in point. The Jagir was assigned by the Emperor for the purpose of preserving and repairing it. The Emperor in his lifetime appointed thirty-two hereditory servants for the preservation of his tomb and had assigned the said Jagir to them for their support and the preservation of this tomb after him. Their descendants now turn to Lord Curzon, who takes special interest in matters like these, in the earnest hope of getting assistance. It is necessary Government should interfere.—Yours, &c.,

SHAIK AHMED HAFIZ,

(One of the hereditory servants of the tomb of Emperor Aurangzeb).

Jan. 4.

A disastrous collision, between two engines resulting in the death of two Indian Railway "employes," occurred on Friday night at the Bellaghatta Railway Station says a native paper. About 9 o'clock at night the two engines were employed on shunting work on two separate lines when it is alleged the points not being properly set, the engines entered one and the same line, colliding with each other with great force and getting derailed and locked into each other. A railway Jemadar and a Khalassie who were at the time standing on the footboard of their respective engines got so firmly jammed between that their immediate extrication from their perilous position became a matter of practical impossibility. Assistance arrived in time, but it took some three hours to separate the two engines when one of the unfortunate men was found to be quite dead, while the other who had been alive, but unconscious, expired directly he was extricated. The bodies of the two men were removed for "post mortem" examination. The engines have sustained some damage. The matter is under investigation.

THE HEJAZ RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Hejaz Railway will be one of the most brilliant monuments of the reign of His Majesty Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the project is being well supported in Mahomedan countries, and it is a general belief that the sufferings of the Mahomedan pilgrims visiting the Holy Place in Arabia will be events of past history when this great and noble undertaking will be accomplished. After I wrote my last letter to the local press in this matter, I find that Mr. Hajee Kasum Joosab and Mahomedans of other Jamats also are taking active measures to collect funds for the support of this Railway. It also gives me great pleasure to inform the Mahomedan community, that our British Government view this project with great favour as it is sure to confer innumerable blessings on the Mahomed

THE ASSESSMENT OF CANAL IRRIGATED LAND.

There has been published (about a year after its production) what Sir W. Mackworth Young describes as "a most useful contribution to the literature on the subject of assessment of canal-irrigated land," from the pen of the ex-Financial Commissioner, Mr. J. S. Thorburn. Having studied the evolution of Punjab canal rates, Mr. Thorburn was led to conclude that the Punjab systems of canal assessment were needlessly diverse, complex and unaccommodating in that they took insufficient account of variations in power of production from differences in soils and situation of fields, thereby causing either abuse of potential resources on good lands or the over-assessment of poor lands." Subsequent further experience of the system in force in the Chenab Canal colony strengthened Mr. Thorburn's impression that it should be possible to work out principles for canal assessment, the application of which would tend towards simplification and uniformity of practice and better adjust the demand to the outturn." Accordingly Mr. Thorburn set to work and produced the "note" which has gained the Lieutenant-Governr's eulogy.

The subject of canal assessment opens out five leading questions. First, what should be the maximum limit of the State's demand from those using the canal water and on what principle should that limit be fixed? In theory, says Mr. Thorburn, the Government is entitled to the full commercial price of the advantages conferred by the canal. Just as a landowner may charge what he likes for the use of his land, so a canal owner may charge what he likes for the use of his water. In practice, however, there are considerations which preclude the Government from exacting more than a moderate price. The Government, being the representative and trustee of the commonwealth, constructs canals, not for gain, pure and simple, but rather as commercial enterprises run on philanthropic and utilitarian principles; the object being, whilst getting reasonable interest on the capital expenditure, to benefit the people generally by averting famine and relieving overcongestion. Also, when canal land belongs not to the State but to private zemindars, the landowner in a certain sense is a partner with the Government in the working of the canals and as such entitled to share in the profits. That is to say, he supplies the land for irrigation: the state supplies the water. Either contribution without the other would be useless. Where these two theoretical owners on equal terms, the landowner would doubtless say to the canal owner "Come, let us bargain. Unless you engage to double my net income I shall not permit my tenants to take your water." Without some such guarantee, in fact, I dare not deliver myself over to you bound hand and foot, for otherwise having put my wells out of use, caused my field embankments to fall into hopeless disrepair and irreversibly altered my whole system of husbandry, you would hold the monopoly of a necessary for farming water and be in a position so to raise your charges as to deprive me of all profits from my land." But in reality the landowner is very far from being on equal terms with the canal owner, and hence the necessity for spontaneous reasonableness on the part of the latter. The landlord speaks no more than truth when he says a canal closes and even destroys wells, permanently changes the system of husbandry (where any existed before) and gives the State the monopoly of water-supply. For this reason the State is bound to act as a benevolent, not as a grasping monopolist. Hence is evolved the proposition that the maximum canal charge must always be low enough to leave a fair margin of profit to the landowner, and, if possible, to the tenant, too. The second question is—Ought the canal charges to be levied exclusively on the land owner or on the tenant or on both? Mr. Thorburn's answer to this is in a very few words. Whoever may be the direct and immediate payer of the charge, the tenant alone will be the ultimate payer. If the charge be imposed upon the landlord, he will recover it from the tenant in the form of increased rent, so that in this case the tenant is the master of the situation and the tenant the slave. And an important consideration to be kept in view is that it is always desirable to avoid as far as possible disturbing existing relations between landlord and tenant. There is litigation enough already. The third question is—Ought the canal assessment to be fixed, or ought it to vary according to the seasons, being heavy when the rains are light, and light when the rains are heavy? Mr. Thorburn says a fixed assessment is warranted by the constancy of the canal supply and the necessity of reasonably safe-guarding the State against loss from serious contraction in the area irrigated in seasons of good rainfall. Even though during heavy rainfalls canal water be not largely taken, the fact that the canal is always there quinsquires the permanent value of the land and is an advantage that should be paid for accordingly. But as this appreciation of the land benefits the owner and not the tenant, Mr. Thorburn thinks (notwithstanding a previous remark) that the owner should pay some assessment. The fourth question is—How ought canal rates to be adjusted to the varying quality of the land irrigated? On this point Mr. Thorburn's proposal is that the rates shall be arranged on a detailed scale according to the varying character and value of the crops grown on the various irrigated lands. The fifth question relates to the profits made by owners of irrigated lands during famine times when not only good crops are reaped thanks to the canal water, but the prices realised for them are enormously inflated thanks to the food scarcity elsewhere. How is this unearned increment to be tapped for the benefit of the State by means of an automatic sliding scale for prices of produce, or by taking famine years into account in fixing produce-commutation prices for canal irrigated lands? Mr. Thorburn means to the latter alternative.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in a Resolution on Mr. Thorburn's note, "approves generally of the conclusions arrived at in it," but makes one exception. The proposal to have varying scales of water rates for different zones of fertility along a perennial canal appears to Sir W. Mackworth Young to violate Mr. Thorburn's own canon of simplicity. The loss of revenue liable to be caused by too much uniformity would, His Honour thinks, "be better prevented by the alternative proposal to have a uniform scale of water-rates for the whole length of the canal and push up the fixed rating where necessary." To the lay reader this may sound like the difference twixt tweedledum and tweedledee but perhaps assessment experts will perceive in it a more subtile distinction. Anyway the point is of no immediate moment because, "the time has not yet come," His Honour thinks, "for laying down any hard and fast rule." The next issue of the whole matter of canal assessment, therefore is the publication of Mr. Thorburn's note "as a selection from the Records of the Financial Commissioner, to be made available to Revenue and Canal Officers for ready reference."—"Civil and Military Gazette."

THE KASHMIR GAME LICENSE FUND.

The Kashmir game license fund has had a most successful career during the 21-2 years it has been in existence. We understand the accounts are about to be published, but we have information that the net result shows Rs. 21,000 invested in Government paper, Rs. 3,000 cash in hand on October 1st, and Rs. 1,700 cash paid in during November and December—a total of Rs. 25,300. With ordinary luck the takings between the 1st January and the summer of 1901 will allow of the fund in Government paper being raised to Rs. 25,000, and this will form a sufficient sum to fall back upon in the event of war, or other unforeseen causes which might prevent sportsmen from coming in in large numbers to Kashmir. It is the intention of His Highness the Maharajah and Council to employ a paid Secretary whose salaryand travelling expenses will be in future debited to the fund, the income being sufficient to stand the pay of the incoming man and also to provide money for current expenses, and as Colonel A. S. Ward, the present Honorary Secretary, considers that the game license fund is now financially sound, he wishes to give way to some younger man who will make it his sole business to see that the laws are efficiently administered. We understand that Colonel Ward's successor has been nominated, and we feel sure he will meet with support from all sportsmen in his endeavours to prevent the extermination of game in the mountains of Kashmir, Ballistan, Ladakhs and the whole of the tracts which are under the rules now in force. Sportsmen who take out licenses can do a great deal towards helping the Secretary, also in destroying the vermin, the most destructive of which are leopards, wolves, foxes, pine-martens, carrion crows, hawks, &c. We understand that it is Colonel Ward's wish to hand over the administration of the game rules at the close of the present Kashmir financial year in April next."—"Civil and Military Gazette."

THE CYCLING ACCIDENT TO MR. F. D. GADDUM.

Regarding the sad fatal cycling accident to Mr. F. D. Gaddum, a cousin of Mr. G. P. Gaddum, of Gampola, the brother of deceased, Mr. Roger Gaddum, who is Consul of the C. T. C., wrote to the "C. T. C. Gazette" requesting that an investigation be made into the cause of the accident. His brother, he said, was both experienced and careful, having five machines all in constant use. The road (through Wilmslow into Cheshire) on which the accident occurred, was one the late Mr. Gaddum knew perfectly, and he attributed the fatal result to some defect in the machine bought on April 2nd, 1898. The "C. T. C. Gazette" has obtained an interesting report on the fractured parts which Mr. Roger Gaddum kept for inspection, from Professor Archibald Sharp, B. Sc. Lond., M.I.C.E., Member of the Cycle Engineers' Institute, &c. &c., which shows that the steering tube was of unequal thickness, the part towards the front (where the weight fell during a descent) being thinnest. He says that the makers of the cycle are to be blamed (1) for an error of judgment in not using the best known construction for such a vital part, and (2) for carelessness n allowing such a badly-drawn tube to be used. The Gazette" advises possessors of bicycles to have them examined; and, in tendering sympathy to the deceased's elatives, gratefully acknowledges the public spirit they have displayed in resolving that others shall profit by their sad experience.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

LORD AMPTHILL'S FIRST SPEECH.

Lord Ampthill made his first speech in Madras at the unveiling of the Miller statue on the Esplanade yesterday afternoon (Jan. 1) and an excellent speech it was. Those who were present are said to have been most favourably impressed by His Excellency's mode of delivery as well as by the modesty but evident spontaneity of the sentiments he uttered. Yet the surroundings on the occasion certainly did not favour the making of a good impression. It is always difficult to speak in an open thoroughfare, and yesterday the arrangements were apparently not quite what they might have been, insufficient care having been taken to control the densely packed crowd which surrounded and pressed closely on the low staging from which His Excellency spoke, while the large assembly of students on the roofs of the College, being necessarily out of hearing, were none too quiet. Still, the sight of a huge and enthusiastic crowd assembled on the spacious roadway between the College and the High Court was undoubtedly a striking one, and as a manner appropriate to the occasion of the Governor's first appearance at a public function. Notwithstanding the disadvantages that he laboured under as a newcomer who had not yet been able to acquire an intimate personal knowledge of Dr. Miller and his work, Lord Ampthill declared that he had gladly accepted the invitation to preside, as he had been actuated "by a strong desire to identify myself at the earliest opportunity with everything that concerns Madras and the Madras Presidency." And he added:—"So long as it pleases Her Majesty the Queen Empress to retain me in the high office entrusted to me, my home will be here, and here my interests will be centred." And this desire to identify himself with his new surroundings is also being manifested in other ways. We understand, for instance, that His Excellency has already begun to interview both officials and non-officials, with a view to making himself acquainted with local matters, and that his intension is to seek information and opinions not only at the headquarters of Governments, but also from District Officers, on whom the real work of administration rests.

The occasion that was celebrated was specially remarkable because, as Lord Ampthill observed, it is impossible to confer a more unique and singular honour on any man than to raise a statue of him during his lifetime and before his work is ended. That Dr. Miller is worthy of such an honour as the hands of the pres. ent present students of the Christian College admits of no doubt, we think. There is no need for us to enumerate the splendid benefactions that he has conferred upon the College, nor to remind our readers of the whole-hearted zeal and earnestness with which he has devoted his life to the College and to the cause of education generally. His life and work in Madras have now been perpetuated "in ære perenni," but, as Sir Arthur Havelock has they said, have also a still more enduring monument in themselves. Still, looking on the rugged lineaments and masterly pose, so faithfully and artistically depicted in the statue, those who pass by the Christian College in future will be inspired with fresh remembrances of "a choice and master spirit of his age."—*Madras Mail*.

HOW ARSENIC GETS INTO BEER.

A CHEMIST'S EXPLANATION.

"Engineering" discusses one or two points in connection with the manufacture of commercial vitriol or sulphuric acid, which bear on the solution of the problem as to how arsenic gets into beer, etc. The fact that ordinary vitriol, as made from Spanish pyrites, contains varying percentages of arsenic as an impurity, is, says our contemporary, well known, and there can be but few users of the substance who are not quite alive to it. In the earlier days of the manufacture it was not so, as the acid was made from brimstone, which is now considered as free from arsenic, though in common with many other bodies, it may sometimes show traces of it. It is now many years since a rise in the price of brimstone led to the use of British, and then Spanish, pyrites, the latter substance at the present day being the raw material almost exclusively used. This pyrites as obtained from the Rio Tinto and Tharsis mines, contains varying amounts of arsenic, an impurity which has caused the copper smelting interest a vast amount of trouble. The ore, when pure, contains about a third each or iron copper and sulpher but as imported to England for use in the alkali manufacture it has more the composition of an iron pyrite, the percentage of copper being only about 4 or 5. It has been suggested that some of the ore imported during this year may have been much more highly arsenicated than usual, and thus have led to the greater impurity of the acid made from it. The ore, known as mundic in Cornwall, from which the arsenic of commerce is obtained is well known to occur under its more general name of arsenical pyrites at the Spanish copper properties; and it is no extravagant assumption to suggest that a vein of this pyrites may have been struck without any special attention being drawn to the fact. Colour is certainly lent to the supposition by the fact that the amount of arsenic found recently in acid made in the North of England was decidedly greater than is ordinarily supposed to be present. Brimstone acid, as it is commonly called, in order to emphasise its freedom from arsenic, is made specially by certain firms in the North of England as there is a regular demand for it from manufacturers of mineral water; a fact, adds "Engineering," which seems to put those users of the acid, who also make articles intended for human consumption, in a rather delicate position, if it can be proved that they have not exercised the same degree of caution in this respect as have the mineral water manufacturers.

UNEXPLOITED COAL IN BIKANIR.

The Maharaja of Bikanir is certainly among the most enlightened of the younger Princes ruling in Native States and yet he has not so far concerned himself with one important matter which should have engaged his attention at once. This is the exploitation of the coal deposits which have been found near his capital. Attention has again and again been drawn to this subject in the columns of the *Pioneer*, and we have urged the systematic exploration of the coalfield which undoubtedly exists, but year after year passes without anything practical being done. Government geologists pay flying visits to the State and send in their reports, all indicating that under the sands of Bikanir there probably lie deep seams of coal, one of which at any rate has been found; but the Durbar makes no sign of activity. The coal is not of the high quality of the Bengal fields, but is sufficiently good for fuel on the railways and this is just what is wanted in Rajputana, the Punjab and Sind. At present every ton of Indian coal burned on the Rajputana-Malwa and the North-Western system has to be carried 1,000 miles and upwards before it can be placed on the tender of an engine. The cost of carriage is enormous; so much so that coal imported from England is sometimes cheaper than the native product. If, therefore, Bikanir could come to the front with an unlimited supply of fuel, a great revolution would be effected in the working of the railways above mentioned; expenditure would fall rapidly and the net receipts would expand in proportion. The Government of India have displayed their usual benevolent indifference in the matter, as the interests of a Native State are concerned, but it is strange that the importance of the discovery of coal in Northern Rajputana has not been recognised officially long before now.

KEW OBSERVATORY *v.* ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

"Engineering" publishes the views of a distinguished electrician, the President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, on this question, which is exciting much attention at present. The President puts forward the case of the Observatory in the interests of pure science. For two years, he says, I have been trying to reason with traction engineers. Like many other electrical engineers, these gentlemen desire to use uninsulated return conductors. If they do so near a magnetic observatory, certain records of terrestrial magnetic disturbances are quite spoilt. At Potsdam this sacrifice has been forbidden. At Washington, Toronto, Capetown, and most other important places, the magnetic records have already been rendered useless. The use of an insulated return conductor in the working of the tramways of the London United Tramways Company was a thoroughly good scheme, which it gave one satisfaction to look at—not ugly and not expensive. It seemed to me a fit scheme for any tramway system, however complex, in which overhead conductors are used. You are aware that for an electric railway, or for a tramway where a conduit is employed, it is in every way better, and is in a large scheme actually cheaper, to use an insulated return. We felt, therefore, very happy, for magnetic observateries seemed quite safe from interference. We were, however, mistaken, for the only clause which we have been able to get inserted in all Parliamentary authorisations of undertaking leaves it to the Board of Trade to substitute other methods of protection than the insulation of the return conductors, in cases where these other methods seem to be sufficiently good for the protection of laboratories and observatories. If, by a slight increase of expense, or rather, as I think, actually no increase of expense, but merely a little increase in inventiveness and commonsense on the part of electrical engineers this evil may be entirely prevented, surely it is in the interests of all of us that insulated returns should be insisted upon. But even if we do not insist on insulating the returns in all systems, surely something may be said for the giving of this protection on lines near such a magnetic observatory as Kew. Even the magnetograph records now being made have been continuous for 45 years, and if Kew is interfered with no sum of money can compensate for the interference; for if the observatory were removed, the future observations would have no link with the past.

THE INDIAN CHAMPION RUNNER.

Mr. Norman Prichard has announced his intention of re-ring from the running path, so we shall not see the Indian Champion competing in any of the events at the next Presidency Athletic Meeting. It is probable that he will make a final appearance however in an attempt to touch the world's record for the Quarter Mile if the Committee can see their way to wedging it in as an extra event, and there can be no doubt it would be the most attractive item on the card. With say four pace-makers to pull him out he ought to come very near 48secs, which is but two seconds inside his time when he ran round the 4 laps in 50secs at the P. A. A. sports in 1898. He will rain pecially for the quarter, and no doubt the Committee will arrange for the event.—"Asian."

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CHINA FOR THE CHINESE.

If, as Sir Robert Hart tells us, the Boxer movement is the beginning of a great national awakening having for its object the ousting of the foreigner, or which is the same thing the reservation of China for the Chinese, it behoves us to consider what such an expression really means, how it is to materialise, and what should be the attitude of foreigners towards it. China for the Chinese is but the last of many similar national cries and is no more and no less defensible than most of the others. Even in such new lands as the United States and Australia the specious plea for self-protection as against the outsider has already been heard. Little wonder is it therefore that there should be a beginning of the same thing in such a thickly peopled, conservative, and intensely conceited land as China. But China for the Chinese may mean something quite different from America for the Americans. What China for the Chinese means in the minds of the great majority of the mandarinate is something so well known in the Far Eastern world as to need no further parley. It is something utterly opposed to the progress of all modern ideas; it requires a sort of hermetically sealed frontier which no native should cross with an export, and no foreigner should violate with an import. Such a reading of the expression may be that which the Boxer approves, but it can safely be relegated to the limbo of impossibilities. Not even the four hundred millions of China united, strengthened and directed could make such a thing possible.

But as a matter of fact the securing of China for the Chinese has long since begun, and so far as can be seen no man can stop it. There was a time once when practically all the land property included within the four borders of the foreign settlements was owned by foreign holders. How much of it is so owned to-day I It is supposed by one of those interesting fictions which matter-of-fact law seems to be so fond of, that no native can even now hold property here. But our principal property agents could, if they liked, tell a pretty tale as to the actual owners of many a desirable property. Indeed there is no concealment at all about the matter; every body knows that a very large section of the landed property within the settlements is native owned and that the proportion is growing year by year as rich mandarins and others tempted by the safety of the place, the Western improvements, and the certain return on their outlay, come with money to invest. In some places, as in Ningpo for example, the foreign merchant has almost entirely disappeared from the scene, and the cheap-living easily-satisfied, hard-working native is taking his place. China is going back to the Chinese, and foreigners are becoming their agents.

There is no fault to be found with such a natural process as this. It would be useless to complain; as well fall out with the law of supply and demand. If therefore the cry of China for the Chinese means this and nothing more, then there is no sufficient reason why the foreigner should fight against it. He must adapt himself, that's all, and if he cannot he must as inexorably be driven to the wall as withered leaves are scattered by the wind.

In such a case we should find that the volume of trade done with China by foreign nations would grow by leaps and bounds. China would be in somewhat the same condition as England. She would welcome foreigners who were useful to her. We have tens of thousands of Frenchmen and Germans in London alone. There are more Jews in our metropolis than the whole of Palestine could produce, and in proportion there are like numbers of other nationalities. Yet, England for the English is not a cry often heard, and the reason is plain. We have learnt that every Frenchman or German who honours us with his presence and by his ability and perseverance enriches himself cannot do so in any spirit of pure selfishness. He enriches the land that shelters him to at least as great a degree as he does himself, perhaps more. It is this free trade in opportunity, in ability, and in cosmopolitanism which is at the bottom of British prosperity. Every German, every Frenchman, every man of other nationality who makes his home amongst us becomes a distributing centre for our ideas, and our goods. What if he does bring in his own as well? We profit by the exchange: so does he.

But there is another way in which China can be aided by the foreigner, and yet be true to her desire to keep China for the Chinese. It is by the same means with which England has helped America, Canada, Australia, and other lands, in which France has aided Russia, and every undeveloped land found means of development, viz., by the use of borrowed capital. Many an American farm, many an undertaking would not be what it is to-day had not capital been forthcoming from across the water. If in this way China seeks to cash to account the undoubted riches of her fields, her mines, her animal products, she will find willing and able assistance. But if her mistaken political economy, or what passes for it in China, will not allow her to believe but that every dollar which finds its way into a foreign pocket is a dollar lost to her, then her condition is hopeless, and partition only a matter of time. Foreign nations want free intercourse, no more. China can grant it. Some foreigners may grow rich thereby, but as we have shown, they cannot grow rich alone. China will profit at least as much by their presence as they will do by being here. In short, commercial benefit must be mutual or commerce ceases to exist. On these lines, and with this understanding, the cry of China for the Chinese need not alarm any foreign merchant or Government. Rather should it be welcomed as a sign of developing nationality, awakening vigour and determination to stand alone. The temptation to treat China as Africa has been resisted has doubtless been strong to some nations. But the majority have successfully resisted it. Even if they had not the result would not have been vastly different a century hence, for partition would but have quickened into more vigorous life the undoubted ability of the Chinese character and then by sheer weight of numbers, and simplicity of life they must have won their own. As it is, the nations are anxious that they should have their opportunity undivided and undisturbed. A wise use of it may still make them a great nation even in the western sense.—"Celestial Empire."

SHOULD LADIES HUNT?

Captain Bagot writes in the "Pall Mall Magazine":—I am well aware that there are men who say they have no business in the field, that they are a nuisance and in the way; but I don't agree with that opinion at all. There are many women who can and do ride as straight and well as any man and, what is more, know just as much, if not more, about the game. I could name ten or twelve off-hand who cannot be beaten. Why, in Heaven's name, should they not hunt? I admit that the woman who cannot ride or look after herself, and only comes out because she thinks it is the proper thing, is a nuisance; and woe betide the unfortunate being who has to pilot her. She will want all the gates opened for her, through which she will gallop, much to the discomfort of her unlucky swain. She will be worse at a gap than even the "would an I could" brigade. More than once during a run she will require her stirrup altered or her girths tightened, and should she be riding a kicker, beware of her in a gateway, for she will go near to breaking your leg, and then turn round with a sweet smile and say, "Oh, I am so sorry. I hope my naughty horse did not hurt you." You have to bear it as best you can, and what makes it worse is that you cannot relieve your feelings by letting off a "swear-word." Such a woman as that is no doubt better at home, and should not be allowed by her husband father, or any one in authority to come farther than the meet. But to say that no lady should hunt is narrow-minded and absurd.

"An English Visitor" writes from Las Palmas to the "Standard": "A dreadful thing has happened here. Two years ago a small white dog of English breed was constantly scratching and whining in the Triana, the main street of Las Palmas. The police chased away the animal, who found refuge somewhere in the country. A few days ago, the street being dug up for repairs, the corpse of an Englishman, presumably, by his clothes, was discovered concealed in a gully. Though much decomposed he is judged to have been about thirty years of age, and was tall. The dog, being sought for and found, was brought to the spot, when it recommenced its howls digging. Nobody can remember anyone being in the island answering to his description. It is supposed he landed late at night, and was murdered (he had been stabbed in the back) by the drivers of the Tartans, a very bad class of men. Thinking that through the Press someone long looking for him may know his end, I write to you."

Another gold "rush," says the "Westminster Gazette" has set in to, New Caledonia, and the usual crowd of dupes are making their way over from Sydney and Brisbane to Noumea. That there is gold in the island has been proved beyond doubt, but the French Colonial Government does not take the trouble to encourage miners, and there are consequently no workable regulations for their protection. Formerly the convicts were hired out to mining captains for labour in the gold and nickel mines, but this naturally proved a very faulty system and had to be abandoned. Now one of the companies exploiting the auriferous belt has imported a shipload of Japanese coolies, to whose introduction apparently the Noumea Government offers no sort of objection. That there will be trouble eventually with these people is practically certain.

The cost of the South Behar Railway is turning out a good deal more than the estimates made, though these were by experienced officers of the East Indian Railway, and approved by Government. The original estimates put the total cost at £600,000, whereas the cost up to June last was £740,958. Sir Juland Danvers, at the general meeting of the Company in London on December 11th, said the crossing of rivers and the provision against floods in the low-lying districts had probably cost more than was expected, but he expressly disavowed all responsibility. "An excess over estimates was no uncommon thing and he could not say in this instance it was not necessary or justifiable for the Company had nothing to do with the expenditure beyond providing the means of meeting it."

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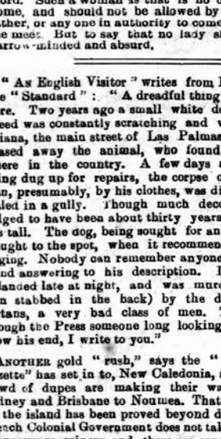

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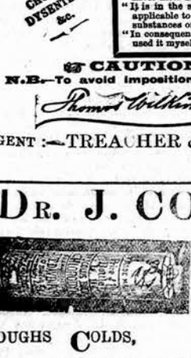

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

On nearly all the new cloth gowns there is an elaborately strapped flounce, so elaborate that it makes quite a feature of the costume. A model, made of brown cloth, has the skirt strapped with black silk taffetas outlined with curved braid. The vest is tacked silk with a band of Oriental embroidery in bright, soft colours. Collar and cuffs are made of this embroidery. The waist-band is made of black panne, and is ornamented with large fancy buttons. The pale blue and, pink walking costumes look deplorably irrelevant, if not tawdry, on the muddy grey days we have had of late. On cold afternoons we can understand why Englishwomen with a sense of the fitness of things, usually choose deep, warm colours for their out-doors winter dress, with a hint of brighter hue in the hair and perhaps, in the vest as well. But it should be introduced in moderation. In an open carriage in Bond street on a recent dull and showery afternoon, a bright rose-pink hat and tie looked altogether wrong. Had the hat been black or brown in the sombre richness of velvet, with a knot of the bright pink, the effect would have been much enhanced. On a cold day complexions are rarely in a fit condition to stand the close proximity of a mass of pink. There are deep, rich tones of pansy and petunia that are almost always becoming, and which are not in disaccord with even the wretchedest weather.

There is nothing more becoming than a black velvet hat to a clear complexion. It seems to brighten the pink and cream tints, and to banish the smallest hint of sallowness. White felt, on the contrary, has too often the effect of eliciting and then accentuating the yellow that lurks latent under every skin. Only the most supremely perfect complexion can bear the trying proximity. Pink sometimes turns an indifferent complexion almost black. When the shade chosen is very bright and amazing, all the muddy earth-tones come strongly out, and the head-gear that was chosen to beautify behaves like Balaam, and condemns. The soft tones of beige and almond and forest brown, so fashionable just now, are usually very becoming, leading up to the clear daintiness of the Englishwoman's colouring, instead of stridently overriding it, as the brilliant crimsons, pinks, magentas, do. And more especially when combined with dark fur, such as sable, mink, marmot, skunk, or black fox, is the effect conducive towards "beauty going beautifully."

Black grows more and more favoured for evening wear, and now a good half of the gowns seen at any smart gathering are in black lace or net or chiffon. Fine pearl work seems to have supplanted sequins for trimming them, and it certainly harmonises better with old lace than the sharp glitter of the steel or silver sequin. The Empire dress is not called so with any pedantry of accuracy. It is merely an ordinary tightly-fitted evening gown with a transparent Empire robe made over it and falling loose from the shoulders. In order that the carefully cultivated waist shall not escape notice beneath these semi-shrouding folds, it is girt round with sheeny black satin, drawn tightly and very firmly pinned in its due position. The nearest approach to the true Empire garment is in some of the evening cloaks which stand out in rustling folds at the back, but are pressed inward to the figure under the arms by the large sleeves. A real Josephine dress, in lace or muslin, would have the air of a fancy dress among these so-called Empire gowns. The sight might even scandalise Mrs. Grundy and her large circle of friends. White satin continues to be the favourite material for evening dress, whether for girls or matrons. For many years it has reigned supreme, with just a little rivalry from pale-tinted satins, pink, blue, citron or light green. A white satin worn last week was trimmed with a wide galoon in pearl work and fine old lace beaded with narrow bands of sable. Another had a fichu and sash of finest silk muslin painted in a design of pink poppies. A band of chinchilla headed the berths of fine old Venetian point that trimmed the bodice. A perfectly enormous double poppy, matching those painted on the silk muslin, is fastened with a black velvet bow on one side of the bodice. These huge flowers are in great favour in Paris, both for millinery and evening dress. Even in the hair the flower worn is occasionally almost grotesquely large.

The sack coat in fur is worn by the well-dressed. Its success depends as much upon the cut as upon the figure of the wearer; and as a rule it is as smart as it is comfortable. Fur Boleros are now coming into fashion again, and the owners of rather shabby sea-skin coats or capes need not hesitate to have them supplemented with sable, mink, beaver, fox or unadressed seal. The rage of the moment is for silver fox, and as this is a very costly fur, as it is one of the rarest, imitations are largely to the fore. Black fox is "pointed" with white hairs to give it as nearly as possible, the silvery grey bloom that characterises the genuine fur. Boas with long stole ends are considered very smart though these long ends are rather an inconsequent way of wearing fur. Caracul is the fur for smart winter coats. It is as supple and adaptable as velvet and adds nothing of the clumsy kind to the figure. Red or blue cloth coats have revers of caracul, and those made of caracul have revers in ermine or sable. A nice blouse is made of caracul with a trimming of gold galoon and large ornamental buttons. The galoon edges the front of the blouse, which fastens over on the left side. It also composes the collar band, the cuffs, and the waist belt. Loops of gold galoon trim the little caracul muff. The hat is black satin with a tucked brim and a high, tucked crown, a number of black ostrich tips forming the trimming. A large bow of gold-coloured silk rests on the hair at one side beneath the brim.

"Bridge" is all the rage, and its latest development are dinner parties of twenty or more. These are given in private rooms at certain clubs, and after dinner the bridgers have "an all-night sitting." When men want to play for higher points than latine can afford they repair to one or other of the smart clubs established for devotees of the game. At one well-known club the late hour prices have had to be raised in consequence of this extraordinary rage. After four in the morning the forfeit is a very high one. One afternoon lately a sleepy-eyed bridger, hearing the clock strike five, exclaimed: "I must play any more, as I can't be fined again." He imagined, as the blinds were drawn and the lamps lit, that it was five o'clock in the morning, at which hour he had frequently played, and was greatly reassured when told it was afternoon.

Ladies are almost as enthusiastic as men, although they play for penny instead of sixpenny or shilling points. Some of them are of opinion that "time is money," and have been known to dress before afternoon bridge parties, to which they come in tiaras and low-necked dresses, so as to be able to play straight on until the gong goes for dinner, much to the astonishment of the ordinary visitor. Those who have not learnt are busy learning under the direction of "Professors of Bridge," and the rumour goes that the lady at whose house it was first played in London is having a slab put over her door to record the fact. In the country the game comes as a boon and a blessing during the days when bad weather prevents shooting and the hounds do not meet. Tables are brought out as early as ten o'clock in the morning, on such "off" days.

The other day we chronicled the case of a woman who enacts the role of sexton and gravedigger at Crowland abbey in Lincolnshire; but another one dame in the same county surpasses the sextoness in the variety and number of her duties. Though she is now over ninety years of age, Mrs. Moore, the parish clerk of Edlington, not only attends the weddings, funerals and christenings that come in the common round of her daily duties, but she also undertakes the work of the church warden and organ-blower when those functionaries fail to put in an appearance. On occasion, too she has undertaken the canning of the bells, three in number. This versatile old lady has been connected with the church for fifty years. The "most county of Lincoln," to quote Roger Wiedrake, of Squattlesea mere, is certainly remarkable for the number of women who seem to perform so many offices usually filled by men.

Lightness and movement are the characteristics of the season's jewellery. Everything that can possibly be made to hang or to vibrate on a spring is so constructed, with the result that the full beauty of the stones is always apparent. Long chains of gems, are still very popular, the favourite combination being uncut emeralds and seed pearls. Hitherto these chains have been made of the lower qualities of stones, for boring would ruin any first-class stone. One West End firm has now introduced a band-setting, which enables really valuable jewels to be mounted in chains. Perhaps the most beautiful ornament among the new patterns is a peacock's feather of diamonds, sapphires, and emeralds, on a spring mounting.

The introduction of the "Times" or instalment system of buying jewellery which several first-class firms have introduced has given an enormous impetus to the jewellery trade. Very many ladies now regularly invest their pin-money in pretty ornaments bought in this way. This has more than compensated for any depression in the trade caused by the war. For those, however, who are mourning some really smart ornaments in diamonds and black enamel are to be seen in Regent street and Bond-street.

The masculine woman wears thick, square-toed boots, laced up, a short skirt, tailor-made coat and waistcoat, immaculate collar and cuffs, a smart tie, and an aggressive air. Her hair is generally short and iron grey, for few women grow really masculine until a certain—or rather, uncertain—age. She detests men, or says she does; as the same time, should an attractive man appear upon the scene, she is one of the very first to make herself agreeable to him—but this is only just to show him that women are quite as good conversationalists as men. She professes to despise sentiment, looks upon an engagement or marriage as the highest degradation, and for the most beautiful thing in life—motherhood—has nothing but disgust. Among a little group of women the other day a masculine woman was asked by a member of the group, "Are you married?" "No thank God!" was the answer, "I am a free woman." The air of pride with which she said it implied the very greatest contempt for those had been so weak as to enter the matrimonial state but a small woman who had done this foolish think answered quietly: "I suppose I am not a free woman, being married, but I am a very happy one." Was it the shade of the sun, or could it be that for a single moment the masculine woman's face took just a look of envy? One cannot tell. Once a woman puts all womanliness, all gentleness, all natural sympathies out of her life, it is difficult to judge either what she thinks or what she feels. Her one great idea seems to be absolutely free and untrammelled, proof against the little courteous attentions of men the womanly confidence of women, and, as a rule, both men and women have a marvellous respect for her feelings in a way.

NOTICES.

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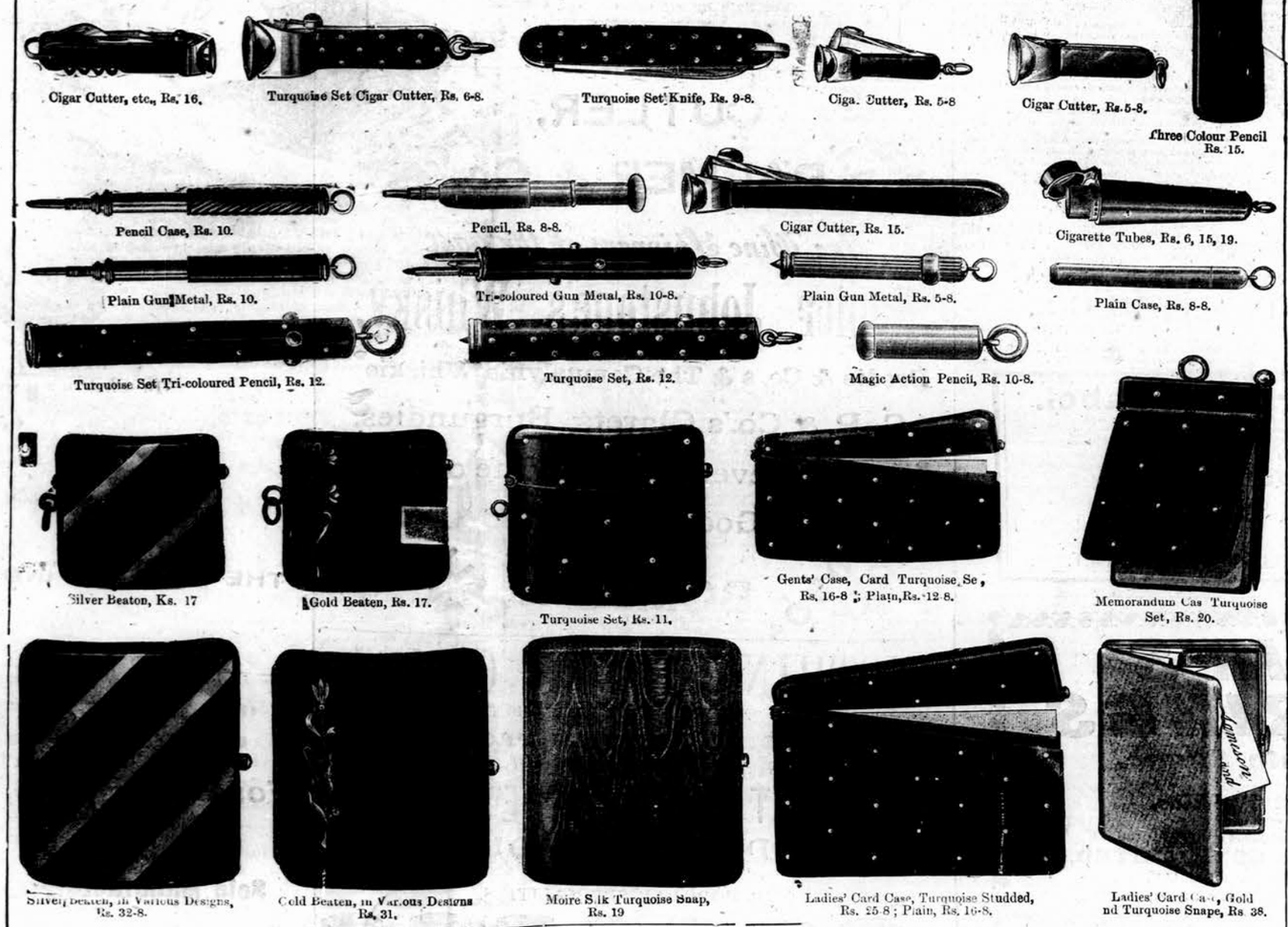

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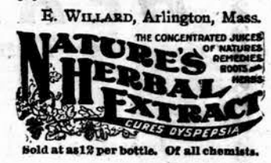

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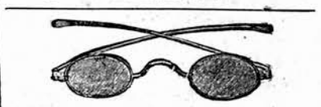

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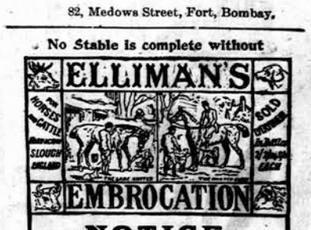

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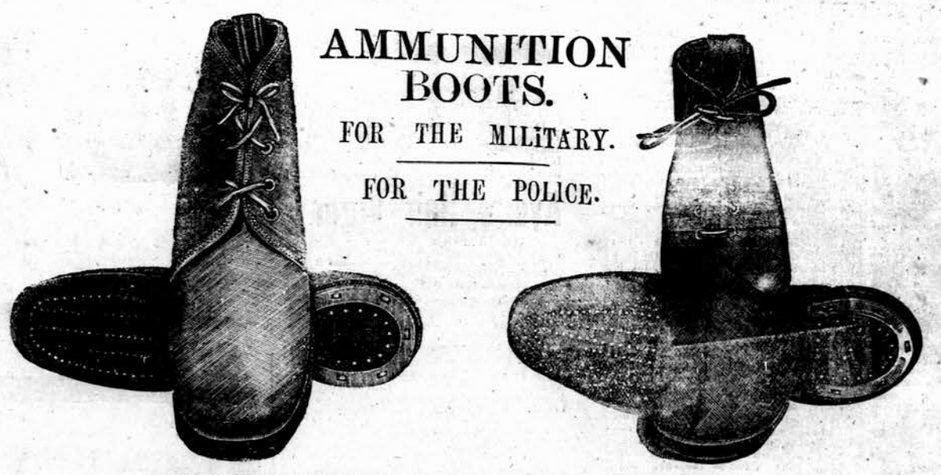

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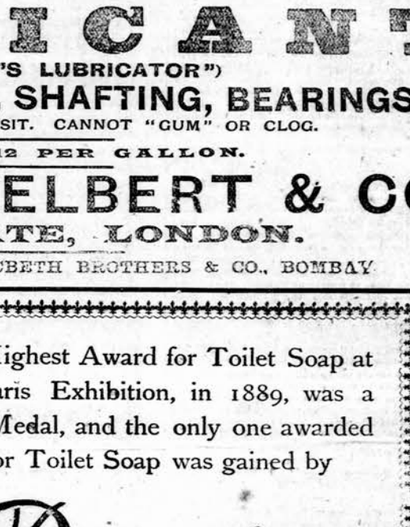

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